SECOND EDITION.
Four O'Clock.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

City Hall Crowded to Overflowing Saturday Night.

ANOTHER OUT-POURING OF THE PEOPLE.

Speeches by Hon. Geo. H. Williams, H. Bucher Swoope, Rev. H. E. Thomas and Llwyro Lewis—Mr. Swoope Pours Hot Shot in the Enemies' Ranks—Paine and His Bogus Diplomas Riddled—Complete Explanation of the Yerkes Matter.

CITY HALL was the scene of another grand demonstration Saturday evening. At an early hour the hall was crowded to overflowing by voters anxious to hear the issues of the hour discussed by able and distinguished orators. The Welsh Glee Club was present and entertained the large assemblage with several patriotic songs.

T. W. Davis, Esq., called the meeting to order, and announced the following officers:

President, Rev. H. E. Thomas. Vice Presidents, David Mathias, Evan Jones, John Gray, W. T. Davis, Chas. Jeremy, John H. Jones, Isaac Vickerstein, Henry Lloyd, Dr. Lewis, E. P. Jones, David Rhys, Henry John, Jenkin Jones, Joseph Jones, Edward Davis, Ed. Slewellyn, James Morgan, H. J. Thomas, Peter Price, Dan Evans, Abel Jones, Wm. Owens, Jr. and Jacob Reese. Secretaries, Arthur L. Thomas, Dr. J. D. Thomas, and Thos. Pritchard.

Mr. Thomas on taking the chair said he would not detain the audience with an extended speech, and introduced Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States, who made a lengthy address, principally discussing national issues. He said he believed that the Republican party was identified with the prosperity of this country, and now when an extraordinary effort was made to break down all that had been accomplished by that party, in the past it was the duty of all good citizens to sustain it. He believed that the nomination of Horace Greeley was conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity, and it depended for success upon falsehood, calumny and fraud. The nominee had repudiated the doctrines he had advocated for a life-time in the hope of mere personal gain.

The Ku-Klux law and the other leading issued of the national canvass were discussed at great length.

We regret that want of space prevents even a fullabstract of his speech, which was an excellent one. As the people, however, are just now more deeply interested in the State canvass, we publish the speech of Hon. H. Bucher Swoope in full.

The audience were very anxious to hear what Mr. S. had to say, and before the speaker who preceded had closed, there were loud calls for him in various portions of the hall.

The speaker on appearing before the audience was greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and when the applause had in a measure subsided, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. SWOOPE.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I regret extremely my nameshould have been made the occasion by some persons who came in late to interrupt the very able and effective argument of the Attorney General of the United States(cheers), and I fear that those persons by their rudeness have deprived this large audience that has been listening so attentively, from the pleasure of enjoying the latter part of the Attorney General's great speech. You have heard to-night, my fellow citizens, one of the most distinguished, one of the ablest, and one of the most eloquent men in this land. (Cheers.) You have heard these national issues discussed, and it would be presumption for me to enter upon them. After a long absence from you, seeking the restoration of my health, I have just returned home.

I have been riding yesterday, last night and to-day, and am physically exhausted. But I come to you to bring glad tidings from all parts of the Commonwealth. I come to tell you to-night that just as sure as the sun rises to-morrow, on the second Tuesday of October John F. Hartranft will be elected Governor by a majority of not less than 20,000. [Cheers, and that's what we want.] You will have it whether you want it or not.

FIVE VOTES TO BE LOST.

Now, my fellow-citizens, all this talk about disaffection here and disaffection there is all nonsense. This idea that you are going to lose Republican votes just amounts to this, you will lose five—How Tom Marshall, Gen. Moorhead, both of Pittsburgh, ex-Gov. Curtin, of Bellefonte, McClure and Forney of Philadelphia. [Cheers and cries of hit them again.] They are as dead as salt mackerel. [Renewed cheers.] Deadfer-thin? Why? They thought to play their last card in bringing forward the war.

GOVERNOR ANDY CURTIN.

I have always been a Curtin man. I stood by his interests when he needed friends. I remember the time of the shoddy excitement when he dared to show his face among the citizens of Pittsburgh. He needed friends then. I remember when Mr. PERVIANCE left his cabinet. He needed friends in Philadelphia. I was his friend; others have been his friends, and he has rewarded us by proving recreant to his principles and his party.

SOMETHING ABOUT CURTIN.

A short time ago I announced in a speech at the Wigwam in Philadelphia that the rumor which had been so industriously circulated that the war Governor of Pennsylvania intended to come out for BUCKALEW, was false. I made that announcement upon the authority of his law partner, who had come direct from his bedside, and said he was all right. But we were badly mistaken. He was sick then. He was sick to receive the nomination of his Republican friends for Congress. He soon recovered sufficiently to accept the place on the Democratic ticket, vacated by Bill Bigler, who said in the darkest hours of the rebellion, "Not another man or another dollar to carry on the war." And they attempt to palm off upon the people this political iniquity—this most corrupt knave in the name of reform," and a model example of the highest political virtue?

O, Curtin! We will let the curtain drop, and hide you and your treachery from public men. [Prolonged cheers.]

PRINCIPLES NOT MEN.

Ah! my fellow citizens, men are strong, influential and powerful just so long as they are true and faithful to the great principles the advocacy of which has made them strong.

But when they prove false to those principles they go down, down, like LUCIFER, never to wake again. [Tremendous cheers.] Leaders fall by the way, as they did during the years of the war, but some of the brave man always takes the vacant place. The ranks close up, the Phalanx moves on, and ends in such a triumph as we achieved at Appomattox (Cheers) the old banner floats again in triumph upon every hilltop and in every valley of the land. [Cheers.] Deadfellow? No! It always exists some place elsewhere. When you ask for it in Philadelphi, it is not to be found. When you go into the central part of the State, you hear nothing of it, and when I came home last night, and met my friends, I was very confident that there was but little of it in Allegheny. Yet they claim the strongest disaffection here. If I were to believe my liberal friends in Philadelphia, they expect to vote for Greeley and Buckalew the grand old "State of Allegheny." I told them I was not a very old Pittsburgher; that I had lived there some three years, and that I expected to live there some time longer, and notwithstanding the *Pittsburgh Post* and other instrumentalities. (Laughter and applause.)

A TRUE PROPHECY.

I assured them that when the second Tuesday of October came, the loyal men of Allegheny county would be found true to the colors, and that she would roll up a majority of not less than seven thousand for John F. Hartranft. [Cheers.] I want you to make that a true prophecy, and I believe that you will. [Cheers, and cries of "We will."]

I desire to say a word or two of the State canvass. [Cries of "How about Dr. Paine?"]

A DEAD DOCTOR.

I will attend to him presently, and when I am through if you don't say that there is a dead doctor about I will give it up as a bad job.

THE CAMERON INFLUENCE.

I was about to say that I approached the discussion of these State questions and I desire to be brief and practical in what I have to say in regard to them. The first charge made against General John F. Hartranft is that he is a creature of the Cameron ring; that he was nominated through that influence. I know that Simon Cameron has been held up to the people of this Commonwealth as the impersonations of all that was vile and corrupt in political morals. I have never admired Simon Cameron particularly, but I never joined in the tirade of vituperation which has been heaped upon him. He has held some of the highest positions in the Government, and acquitted himself creditably, and I am the last man to utter at the close of his long and useful life, one word of reproach against his character. But I have this to say, General Hartranft was not his candidate. I was in Washington the week before our State Convention, and present at his committee room at a conference of gentlemen; and I know it was decided that Hartranft's nomination should be prevented, and that General Cameron should go to Harrisburg for that purpose. He came back to Washington and reported that it was no use—too many delegates were instructed for him. For more than a year Hartranft had been a candidate for Governor, and all over the State delegates had been instructed for him. The Convention was far from being under Cameron's control. Lemuel Todd was nominated, and he was a great friend of Curtin's. And if Cameron could have controlled the nomination, Gen. Todd would undoubtedly have been defeated. It is thus evident that Gen. Hartranft was not his candidate, and the Convention was not subject to his control.

EVANS AND HIS $500,000.

The next charge is that our candidate was mixed up and engaged in this infamous scheme of George O. Evans to cheat the State out of this $500,000. I am not prepared to meet this question at any great length, but I wish to tell you that I have some personal knowledge of the transaction. I was employed by the State Treasurer and Auditor General to proceed, as far as was in my power, against this man Evans, and bring him to justice. I have therefore professional and personal knowledge of the case, and I say to you that for twenty odd years of experience at the bar, I never had a client so persistent, and determined to disgorge the money he had stolen as was General John F. Hartranft. [Cheers.] It is said he borrowed $7,000, from Evans; so he did, but at the time he borrowed the money he knew nothing of this transaction. There were vouchers filed away years before with regard to which the Auditor General had discharged his full duty. They were wanted afterwards to base a claim upon against the General Government, but the Auditor General had nothing to do with this. There could be no claim against the United States except what the United States might chose to say, should be made against the auditors at Washington. They audited the accounts and not the Auditor General of Pennsylvania. Hence there was nothing in his office to inform him of the transaction. The responsibility simply rested with the Governor and his agent. It was their duty to collect and pay the money into the public Treasury.

HARTRANFT'S HONESTY.

The very moment Gen. Hartranft discovered George O. Evans had money in his possession which belonged to the State, he paid back $7,000 which he had borrowed. Every farthing, principal and interest and had Evans brought back to the State to answer for the crime of larceny as bailee.

COMPLETE EXPLANATION OF THE YERKES MATTER.

It is further alleged that Gen. Hartranft and Mr. Mackey have been plundering the people of the State, and that it is specially discoverable from their transactions with one Yerkes, a broker who was tried and convicted in Philadelphia for larceny as bailee, and who was yesterday pardoned by the Governor. You will bear in mind that Mr. Yerkes was a broker in good standing in Third street, so good indeed, that the President of the First National Bank, allowed him to overdraw, on the day of his failure, to the amount of eighty thousand of dollars. Drexel's had allowed him to overdraw his amount over $40,000, and the Kensington Bank over $100,000.

This was a very high order of evidence of his credit and standing as a banker. Mr. Irwin, the previous State Treasurer, had deposited with him, and when Mr. Mackey came into office he found $250,000 in his hands which had been passed over to him by Irwin. He thought that was too much to be deposited with a private banker, and he commenced at once to draw it down. He continued to draw until it was reduced to $165,000 on the day Mr. Yerkes failed. Immediately on his failure he came to me as his counsel and I advised him to make his account good at once. With the assistance of friends he raised the money and

DEPOSITED IT IN THE STATE TREASURY.

and every dollar of it is there to meet any legal demands upon the Commonwealth. When you are told that it was done by a check kept in the vault or some other hocus-pocus arrangement—you are told what is simply a lie. [Cheers.] I speak of my own personal knowledge when I say that every dollar is there legitimately and ready to meet any warrant that may be drawn upon the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

THE PHILADELPHIA MATTER.

I immediately instituted proceedings in bankruptcy against Yerkes in order to recover all the money that could be saved from the wreck of his business. After this was done Mr. Yerkes was indicted for larceny as bailee. The City Treasurer of Philadelphia had about $300,000 deposited with him, a part of which was deposited for the redemption of certain specific city bonds. It was alleged, after his failure, that a certain portion of that money had been diverted from its purpose for other uses. When he came up for sentence Judge Finletter, a Republican, and Judge Ludlow, a Democrat, entered their protest against his conviction, on the ground that he had been guilty of no crime known to the laws of Pennsylvania.

EXPLANATION OF THE PARDON.

After his trial, conviction and sentence, seven thousand citizens of Philadelphia asked for his pardon, irrespective of party. Every man connected with the municipal government united in the application for his pardon. The newspapers joined in it, including the Democratic *Age* and the still more Democratic Forney,s *Press*. [Laughter and cheers.] All the papers advocate it. It was the universal demand of the people of Philadelphia that Yerkes and Marcer, the City Treasurer, should be pardoned.

The pardon was delayed and particularly for this reason. When at the Williamsport Court in Lycoming, I went down to Harrisburg, having some official business with Governor Geary. He asked me to examine the applications for pardon and say whether I thought they should be granted, he knew I was entirely out of politics, and removed from any Philadelphia influence. I could not give the applications such an examination as they required, as the documents were so very voluminous. But I said then to the Governor that I thought they ought not to be pardoned, and that it would be very injudicious to pardon them before election. I thought, after I reached home, that I had made a mistake, as the election ought not to be in any way considered, and I intended to say so to the Governor when I should next see him. During my stay in Philadelphia I was repeatedly called upon by the citizens of that city, including both parties, who informed me that the Governor partly bared the refusal of his pardon on my opinion, and urged me to give my aid in securing them. I had an opportunity there to learn everything in regard to their cases. I found a universal desire to have the pardons granted. The District Attorney, William B. Mann, who prosecuted these men had been especially to Harrisburg and asked for them. Democratic politicians had visited Harrisburg and solicited them. I was told if I would go to Harrisbg and make the correct representations to the Governor the pardons would be granted. A federal meeting went to Harrisburg, had the papers furnished me before the Governor and explained to him the reason of my change of opinion. I assured to "these pardons should be granted upon the grounds of humanity and justice; and it may perhaps be more expedient for us as Republicans to hold them until after election; but if this man Mercer is in the condition represented it is a shame and a wrong to keep him any longer there. "Upon that view of the matter Governor Geary sent down these pardons to be delivered by his private secretary. Those pardons stated fully the reasons why they were granted, and contained the provision that they should be null and void if the recipient should make any agreement to give any consideration, explanation or property, or anything else as a consideration to any human being for procuring the pardons from the Governor.

The pardons were taken to Philadelphia by the private secretary of the Governor. These men were set at liberty, and all Philadelphia indorsed the deed.

THOSE AFFIDAVITS.

Then Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, being at liberty, perfectly at liberty to do just what he pleased, went voluntarily and wrote out with his own hands a statement ridiculating General Hartranft from all the gross charges and libels that had been circulated against him. (Cheers.) It is not alone Mr. Yerkes' own statement, but it is accompanied by the testimony of prominent banker's of Philadelphia, with whom his signature had been deposited, and with which they were perfectly familiar, that the signature appended to these affidavits scattered broad-cast over the country, is not the signature of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., but a forgery. [Cheers.] That statement of Mr. Yerkes was made voluntarily. Now who is Mr. Yerkes? Why Forney's *Progress* a few days ago, in an editorial article wrote of Mr. Yerkes, that he was a gentleman of high respectability. If he had uttered a word in favor of General Hartranft in the penitentiary they would have said "oh, it is only the word of a felon; why don't the Governor pardon him and see what sort of a story he will tell?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Yerkes, in his statement, said these affidavits exhibited throughout the State by Doctor Paine were never made be him. He said further that he never had any transactions with Gen. Hartranft or Mr. Mackey out of which they derived any benefit at the expense of the State. It has been shown by the bookkeeper of the assigneer in bankruptcy that this account of Hartranft's was a legitimate account. Mr. Yerkes has said that this man Paine came to him, representing himself to be a lawyer. God save the mark. [Laughter and cheers.] This bogus diploma vendor who sold medical diplomas at one hundred dollars a piece and constituted men wholesale murders; *a lawyer*. [Cheers.]

A DOCTOR AS A LAWYER.

This scoundrel went to Yerkes and represented himself to be counsel for Mr. Taggart, of Lancaster county, one of Yerkes' creditors, and thus obtained access to his books and papers. He made certain copies of certain items in the books, and wound up by stealing a package of private papers.

NOT ONLY A LIAR AND FORGER, BUT A THIEF

I said in a speech in the Wigwam at Philadelphia that he was a forger, and I had no doubt it would ultimately be proven he was a thief. The proof is at hand much sooner than I expected, that he is not only a forger, but a thief. (Cheers, and cries of "that's plain.") Plain, of course it is. (Renewed cheers.) I told him so in the wig-wam in the city of Philadelphia, where he resides. I told him that he was a forger and a thief, and that I should be at my room at the Continental Hotel, the next day, ready for a capias or any other process proceeding he might see fit to issue, and I would prove that what I said was true. But the capias didn't come. (Cheers.)

ENTERTAINED BY THE LIBERALS.

That is the way he came into the possession of these papers, and not as described last night at the headquarters of the Liberal Republican party, to a small but select audience. He simply stole them—a common thief and liar! (Cheers.) And he is the man that Forney makes his chief witness! He is the man that is carried about the streets of Pittsburgh "upon two chips" by the Liberal Republican party. (Cheers, laughter and cries of "Tom Marshall.")

MARSHALL AND MOORHEAD.

No! Tom Marshall, fallen politically, though he may be, his manly, self-respect to plume any feathers on his cap, or to believe such a scoundrel. [Laughter.] Even General Moorhead, who got down so low as to call Grant a "drunken loafer," would not believe such a thief, and I pity Gen. Moorhead from the bottom of my soul, for he has got down pretty near to Paine's idea of truth [Laughter and cheers.] when he can say for get himself as to make use of such language without excuse or explanation, and which is utterly false in fact.

HARTRANFT'S VINDICATION.

This is the whole story of these Paine affidavits and the outrage that has been perpetrated upon General Hartranft, and this is the character of the evidence by which Paine is supported.

If you had looked as I did, in Philadelphia, night before last, from the balcony of the Continental Hotel, upon the vast mass of upturned faces, and had seen who that multitude were—the business men of the city—bankers, brokers, and merchants, who had just held a meeting in Concert Hall and passed resolutions declaring their belief in the honesty, integrity and uprightness of Gen. John F. Hartranft (Cheers.) and then seen them rushing down to the hotel in a body to pay their respects to Ulysses S. Grant the other soldier candidate. [Prolonged cheers.] If you could have stood beside me and looked down upon such a political meeting as I had never seen before, and never expect to see again you would have had no doubt about the honor and integrity of John F. Hartranft. (Cheers and cries of "How about Buckalew.") Never mind, I will attend to him presently. [Laughter.] How have Hartranft and Mackey speculated with the funds of the Commonwealth? Who is it makes these charges?

MODEL REFORMERS!

This Democratic party, the party of reform, the party of public virtue, that never stole anything? No? no? no? [Laughter.] They didn't steal all there was in the Treasury under old Jimmy Buchanan did they? Why they did not leave a dollar for Abraham Lincoln to commence business with when he came into power. [Cheers.] They stole the forts and arsenals and the munitions of war; and even tried to steal the ships but could not carry them off. [Laughter.] They stole everything they could lay their hands on. And when they got into power in New York they didn't do any tall stealing there; oh! no, not a dollar. [Laughter.] They say some men never drink whisky—they only pour it down. They don't steal; oh! Lord, no! but they gobbled most fearfully. [Cheers and laughter.] Why, they built a court-house not much larger than ours on the hill and they bought fifty miles of carpet for it. [Laughter.] They got $148 worth of thermometers made and charged the city $75,000. They paid one plasterer's bill for work done in six months and it amounted to two millions of dollars! Oh! they don't steal: they are honest fellows! [Laughter.] Then by some hocus-pocus they got possession of the Senate of Pennsylvania. The last Republican session before that cost the people of this State $90,000. The session they got possession, they were all so honest, that the bill footed up $130,000! Oh wherever they are in power; look at them wherever they are in control and then tell me they don't steal! [Laughter.]

Well, this *honest* party; this party of reformers that want to step quietly back to Washington over three hundred thousand graves to have another trial of cunning, since the t ial of arms has so signally failed, beneath the shadow of Horace Greeley's white coat and hat; these honest fellows, when they went to power, left us with a State debt of $42,000,000. The Republican party has been in power and what now? Why taxes have been removed from the people and placed upon the corporations, and so faithfully collected by General Hartranft that to-day your debt has been reduced to $27,000,000, and of that there are $10,000,000 in the sinking fund, in bonds as good as gold, to be appropriated to the extinguishment of the debt. So it is in reality but $17,000,000, and we are paying it off at the rate of $2,000,000 a year by virtue of what they call Hartranft and Mackey's speculations. [Cheers.]

And now, I want to ask you—are you satisfied with the explanation I have given of these charges against Hartranft? (Cheers and cries of "Yes," "yes.") Are you satisfied that the pardons of Mercer and Yerkes were properly granted by the Governor and that the tatement of Mr. Yerkes had been properly made and that Paine is a *Liar a Forger and a Thief*. (Cheers and cries of "we are.")

SOMETHING ABOUT BUCKALEW.

Well then if you are, I have something to say about this man Buckalew. Really I hardly know where to begin with that fellow. (Laughter.) The fact is, it is getting most too late and I have not the strength to do him justice. I think I had better defer it until some future occasion. (Cries of "go on" "go on.)

I have just arrived home and I am feeling like a fight; I have been ill, but somehow when election comes around I always get well. (Laughter.) I am like "Bob" Mackey, I always flourish in a fight. [Laughter and renewed cheers.] Well, now, Buckalew is a Reformer. He is at the head of the Reform ticket. He is not a Greeley man, at least he does not say so; he does not say either that he is for O'Conor. [Laughter.] And I am *sure* he is not for Grant. [Renewed Laughter.] It is pretty hard to tell who he is for except himself. He says he is for Reformer, and Marshall and Moorhead of Pittsburgh, Curtin, Forney and McClure, model Reformers all, and Paine (laughter), say they are for him, and these are six votes he will probably get. (Laughter.)

Well, Mr. Buckalew has been in office for the last twenty years, and has thrived and fattened upon it. He is rich, or is at least well off, and he has thus "reformed" to pretty good advantage. (Laughter.)

ALEC M'CLURE'S REFORMATION.

There is Alec McClure. Now think of "Alec" the chairman of the Liberal Reform Committee, the fugerring Buckalew; but never mind, I will attend to him. It seems to me Alec could tell some tales out of school, if he choose, that might astonish you. He is generally supposed to have run the administration of Andrew G. Curtin. He was the editor of the paper who pulled the strings while the puppet danced. Curtin came home, and he could not tell whether he could vote for Grant or Greeley, and he became sick. A friend of mine was going to see him, said he was not sick, but was simply lying on the bed kicking up his heels. He was waiting for McClure. Finally McClure read a letter at Easton, supplementing it with the information that Governor Geary would further define his position in a speech at Bellefonte. There he won't get five Republican votes. His own brother says he won't vote for him.

But, I was about to say that McClure is supposed to know something of the tonnage tax bill, which enabled them both to retire with more money than they had when they went into office, and Forney, McClure & Co. have been about the street railway charters of Philadelphia. I have not time to discuss these topics. But I say to you, there is not a man upon the soil of this Commonwealth who has done more much to prostitute and corrupt the Pennsylvania Legislature as Alexander McClure. [Prolonged cheers.] Still he is Buckalew's right bower.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT BUCKALEW.

Buckalew, when the war broke out was in South America. Buchanan had sent him out upon a mission to Equador, or some other place of that sort. He came home, and one of the first things he did was to make a speech to his Democratic constituents. This is what he said:— "When I landed in New York and learned that Abraham Lincoln, a rail-splitter, of Illinois, had been elected President of the United States I felt *humiliated*." [Laughter.] Yes he did.

HUMILIATED HIMSELF!

This aristocratic Charles R. Buckalew, a Columbia county lawyer, humiliated because a rail-splitter of Illinois, had been elected President of the United States. Oh! Lord, but he will be humiliated when a tanner and shoemaker are elected in November. [Prolonged cheers.] He felt humiliated because a man whose fingers had been stained by labor, had been elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people. I thank God we live in a land where the humblest man who works in a Pittsburgh forge or furnace can be elevated to the highest position, and can command the respect and confidence of the civilized world. [Prolonged cheers.] Humiliated! he often gets humiliated.

HUMILIATED BUCKALEW.

He got humiliated ~~once~~ last winter in the Senate. [Laughter.] So badly humiliated that he snoozed through two sessions. (Renewed laughter.) Humiliated after the example of that once distinguished reformer, Salisbury, of Delaware, who when he was in the Senate of the United States got so badly humiliated that he "smelled." [Roars of laughter and cries of "go ahead."] Well, I am going ahead. Humiliated! and this is the man that Democrats are asked to vote for. I pity the Democrats; the man who earns his bread by the honest sweat of his brow, I pity him if he can not forget his manhood as to vote for this aristocratic gentleman, Mr. Buckalew, who was "humiliated" because a rail-splitter was elected President of the United States, and that tailor, that one of the greatest men that God in his Providence ever raised in his emergency of a great people to save their country from destruction. (Prolonged cheers.)

Buckalew! Pshaw! He is not to be named in the same connection with the giant in intellect and power who was once an honest rail-splitter upon the prairies of Illinois. (Cheers.) Now we have got a tanner and a cobbler. This Republican party, after it got through with forgetting men who are not aristocrats, men that have worked with their hands, men that have toiled and earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, and made themselves great.

A RIDE WITH A COBBLER.

I rode in the cars yesterday from Harrisburg to Lancaster with that cobbler and I was not humiliated a bit. [Laughter and cries of were you elevated.]

No, I was not elevated, because I had stood the high before alongside of that Tanner. [Laughter.] Elevated? No! Why should I feel elevated? For with all their intellect and culture and great abilities, what are they but what you and I can claim to-night to be, American freemen? [Prolonged cheering.]

CONCLUSION.

I thank God that I belong to the Republican party [applause] that has vindicated this name of American citizen. Every man, no matter what his ancestry may have been, no matter whether he was born on Welsh, German or Irish soil, the moment he touches the soil of America, that moment it can be said (more truthfully than Curran said of Great Britain) he is emancipated, redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, and he becomes an American citizen! (Cheers.) The Republican party takes these men in charge, that it humiliates Democrats to see, and raise them to greatness and power. These men who have toiled, know what the great privileges of American citizenship are worth, and they know how to preserve and maintain them. (Cheers.) Because all their lives and energies have been given to their magnificent work. But I am getting away from Buckalew [A voice—"How about the camp-meeting"]

Well, there was a camp-meeting; and he was not so aristocratic then. They held their camp-meeting on Nob Mountain, and it lasted about a week and was made up of deserters, bounty jumpers, sneaks, and other scoundrels seeking to resist the draft. The book which they published themselves, containing the proceedings, has Mr. Buckalew's name in as chairman of the committee on speakers. [Laughter.] He sought to make a record in the Senate of the United States, and such a record! Why soul, for this endorsement of Jeff Davis. Toombs, Holcolm, and all the rest of rebels. But it does not suit the loyal people of the North, it will be repudiated by the people of Pennsylvania, on the second Tuesday of October, by more than 20,000 majority. [Cheers.]

If there is anything left to be explained in connection with these charged against Gen. Hartranft, I shall be here during the day of election, ready to make any explanation in my power.

He will be endorsed by people so grandly and so gloriously on the second Tuesday of October, by a triumphant election for Governor, that his culminator will cover the head of the late traitor with diminished head in shame. In this grand consummation let each and all contribute our earnest efforts from now until the elections. Good night. [Prolonged cheers.]

Llwyco Lewis made a few remarks in Welsh, which were enthusiastically cheered.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of this address the Glee club sang another song, after which Mr. A. L. Thomas read the following resolutions which were adopted with Welsh enthusiasm, at this mass meeting assembled, adopt the following platform of principles:

First—Having been true to the principles of the Republican party in the past, we re-affirm our devotion to those principles, and promise a united support to the nominees of the party at the ballot-box in October and November.

Second, That recognizing the importance of a safe and honest administration of our national affairs, in the renomination of General U. S. Grant the Republican party has proclaimed anew its desire to place the country in a condition of peace and prosperity.

Third, That we receive the nomination of Henry Wilson as a recognition of the interests of the workingmen, and a candidate who has maintained a reputation for honesty throughout a long and useful public career, and one who has stood among the foremost champions of human freedom.

Fourth, That in the nomination of General Hartranft we heartily concur, his record as a soldier in defence of his country, at a time which tried men's souls, is one of the grandest in our commonwealth. When traitors at home and in Congress, were sympathizing with the hordes, engaged in seeking to destroy the life of the nation, and "starving to murderous death" thousands of their fellow-citizens, he was found in the advance guard of the Union, such a record is the exclusive property of the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania and to lofty a target for the venomous shafts of copper-headism to reach through the elevation of the disloyal Buckalew.

A comparison of the records of the wo men is all that is required to convince loyal citizens of their duty at the polls in October, and to him especially do we promise a hearty and generous support.

Fifth—That the balance of the ticket nominated, both State and county, is such as to command the respect and confidence of every voter. Its success at the coming election cannot but add to the prosperity of the whole Commonwealth. We cannot resist the opportunity to express our high appreciation of the labors of Gen. James S. Negley, our representative in Congress; we pledge him the same hearty support he has always commanded of the Welsh citizens of his district, for honesty, integrity and devotion to the interests of his constituents. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the ticket.

Rally in the Sixteenth Ward.

A LARGE MEETING.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW WIGWAM.

Speeches by Hon. P. C. Shannon, Maj. A. M. Brown, Gen. A. L. Pearson and Dr. W. M. Kern.

On Saturday night the Republicans of the Sixteenth ward dedicated their new Wig-wam, at the corner of Penn avenue and Fortieth streets, by a large and successful mass meeting. The attendance was large and throughout the meeting was very enthusiastic. The Grant and Wilson marching clubs of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, and also the Twefith ward Junior club were in attendance. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—D. O'Neil, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Robert Watson, Andrew Kloman, R. Samuel Wooldaver, William Robb, Henry A. George, Samuel C. Lewis, Wm. C. Barr, George Kerb, Gustavus Preatsch, Henry Cartright, Sam. H. McKee, John Over, Geo. Wessenhimer, Samuel McKinley, George W. McKinley, George W. Gardiner, Wm. Lennemeyer, Lucas J. Richard, August Maser, Robert McKinley, J. B. Flack, John Gangeresh, Chas. Ursell, Frank Shilke and Dr. J. C. Drum.

Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

After a brief introductory address by the Chairman, Judge Shannon was introduced and made an argumentative though interesting address. His remarks were principally confined to the issues of the State election, because it was so near at hand, and hence so much more important. He spoke of the calumny that had been heaped upon our candidate by his enemies. They had stooped to a depth unequaled in any political campaign. When the steps of General Grant's daughter had been dodged in Paris, and her almost every word and action and publication by the Democratic papers in this country—this was considered the lowest depth of political meanness, but even this had been surpassed by the unscrupulous villainy of the editor of some Democratic paper, who had published a picture of the Grant children, at the Centennial Exhibition, in which the artist, at the instigation of some one, had placed a pair of spectacles on the face of the youngest child. This was the climax of villainy. Democratic papers in this country had descended to the lowest depth of political meanness, but even this had been surpassed by the unscrupulous villainy of some Democratic paper, who

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....H. P. REED
T. P. ROBERTS.....R. L. FLEMING
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER,
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do for 6 months.....5 00
Do for 3 months.....2 50
Do for 1 month.....1 00
By the week, payable to agents or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$2 00
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, if different, express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.

WITH TO-DAY we enter upon the last week of practical canvass preliminary to the October election. Monday of next week will be devoted to such labors of detail as will prepare the way for the hard work of Tuesday. This, then, is an all-important week. Every lover of his country, every believer in the noble principles and pure aims of Republicanism, should devote all the time he can spare to the advancement of the success of the cause. Work is what will tell now. Our adversaries are evidently doing their utmost. They work with the energy of despair—we, with that of an assured triumph. Remember that success in October means a magnificent ovation to Grant and Wilson in November. Our friends, who figure carefully, think we will have a majority of 20,000, or more. We can have it. The people are convinced of duty, and the flow of feeling is entirely with us. But there should be a thorough canvass, to know who are voters, to provide against fraudulent naturalizations and repeaters, and to secure the attendance of every voter at the polls on election day. A week is a short time in which to attend to all of these details of labor. Let it be filled up thoroughly well.

BONDS at Frankfort 95½.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113½@113¾.

THE grand total of Internal Revenue receipts for July 1st, less than three months of the fiscal year, have been $54,056,575.65, or at the rate of $140,000,000 for the year, which is largely in excess of the estimate. The Commissioner feels highly gratified at these returns, which show that the revenues are faithfully collected.

ON EVERY side, on Saturday, the attack of the Democratic papers on Hartranft was the subject of remark. The surprise was everywhere expressed that such a stupid piece of slander should have been allowed to go forth. Men who have been listless in politics were suddenly aroused, and the determination was expressed to vote and work for the slandered man. The money invested in that outrage was poorly laid out.

THE GENERAL tenor of the teaching of the Democracy now, is that of love and reconciliation. This is in the interest of the rebels South. For gallant soldiers at the North, the meanest slander and abuse is provided. This is their spirit. We simply ask the people of Allegheny county if they are willing to trust with their votes a party that could have its agents to dog the footsteps of a gentleman who happened to be the guest of others in the city. We think not.

WHEN Heister Clymer ran for Governor in this State, he visited this city, and spent the entire day in a drinking saloon near the office of the *Post*, drinking and carousing with the crowd. The fact was known at the time; yet Republican papers forbore attacking his private character. We mention this to show the spirit of the two parties. The attack on Hartranft did not carry of itself; while the reply of our German friends clears him fully of reproach. Yet the malice of the attack on him is none the less marked.

THE London *Times* received by the last forign mail, notes the fact that J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, invite subscriptions for $6,000,0000 currency, or £1,200,000 sterling bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The price of issue is 88 per cent., or £176 per bond of £200, payable by instalments. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company guarantees payment of the principal and interest, and the bondholders have the option to receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum in sterling in London or at the rate of 7 per cent. in the United States currency in Philadelphia. Accompanying the prospectus is a letter from President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stating that "so far from the guarantees given by that Company becoming a burden to it, the leased and guaranteed lines are, and must continue to be, in the aggregate a source of direct and large annual profit."

WHEN Mr. Buckalew was in this city a few weeks ago, it was whispered among those paying close attention to the campaign, that he had about closed an arrangement whereby he would have an organ here. At first it was supposed he and his friends were going to start another paper to especially advocate him for Governor. The *Post*, on account of its well-known stupidity, was doing him more harm than good; and the *Leader*, being a journal of no moral character, he concluded he must have an organ. Instead of starting another paper, however, we perceive he has secured what he wanted, by means known to himself, in the *Evening Chronicle*. Why the proprietors of the *Chronicle* accept the position of playing "second fiddle" to the *Leader* is probably, when you come to examine into it, not so strange. At the outset of the campaign that journal, having an eye to business, came out strong for Grant, and blew hot and cold on the Governorship. This dodge could be easily seen through. The chairman of finances of the Republican Executive Committee, when appealed to for campaign advertising, very properly and steadfastly refused, unless it could be fully shown that that paper was in sympathy with the Republican cause, which of course could not be done, and after making another final appeal, and being refused, the *Chronicle* comes out for Mr. Buckalew, and cannot find adjectives enough to suit them, in their onslaught on Hartranft. Now we admit that the owners of the *Chronicle* have a perfect right to advocate through their columns whom they choose, but we do protest against their pretended friendship for President Grant. The Republicans of this county can get along much better without journals of this class, and all such may at once fling to the breeze their banners for Greeley and Brown. The Republicans of this part of the State are tired of such pretended friendship, and from this time forward will act accordingly.

THE San Juan Boundary question between Great Britain and the United States, submitted to the arbitrament of the Emperor of Germany, it is stated by the English papers, will be decided in favor of the United States. The opinion of the Emperor, or rather of the legal gentlemen who have examined into the facts for him, is said to be ready, and will be made public a soon as the excitement in Great Britain, created by the Geneva award has abated. The San Juan dispute may be briefly stated as depending on the point whether the north-western boundary line between the United States and British Columbia should be run, after it leaves the main land, through the Straits of Rosario, as claimed by Great Britain, or the Canal de Haro, as claimed by the United States. The treaty of 1846 between Great Britain and the United States, which provided for the settlement of the Oregon boundary dispute, declared in article first that—

"From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her British Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fucas Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of forty-nine degrees remain free and open to both parties."

The practical question is whether the channel which separates "the continent from Vancouver's Island" takes in certain channels among them that of San Juan, islands, and among them that of the American claim or shuts them out. If the American claim is allowed, the islands will come under our flag, and *vice versa* if the British claim is made good. A great deal of feeling exists in Washington Territory on the subject, and there have been several conflicts between the colonial and territorial authorities. It is to the interest of both nations that the dispute should be promptly and amicably adjusted. Of course every American citizen will rejoice in a decision favorable to our claims.

THE YERKES AFFIDAVIT.

The city was somewhat startled, Saturday, by the report published in the papers, of the pardon, by the Governor, of Yerkes and Mercer, of Philadelphia, and by the further statement that the former had published an affidavit, exonerating General Hartranft of all the charges alleged against him. It is but proper to say, that very numerously signed petitions have been in the hands of the Governor, for some time, from citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the pardon of these gentlemen. It was a more urgent appeal than was made in this county in behalf of our imprisoned commissioners. The result is, finally, their pardon.

As to Mr. Yerkes, the only person to whom political importance attaches, we may say that there was an important reason for his pardon at this time—that pardon being justifiable on other grounds. The Democracy were utterly shameless in the use of an alleged affidavit, and while he in prison continually wrote denying its authenticity, they as constantly declared it. Aside from the misfortune that ruined him, his reputation was good, and his business legitimate. The Chicago fire ruined him. This being the case, his affidavit will stand against those of a thousand such men as Paine, whom he brands as a thief. The affidavit of Yerkes breaks down the whole fabric of falsehood which has been the basis of Democratic hope.

THE VOICE OF SLANDER.

For days past, the Liberal-Democrats were busy gathering up reports from the spies they seem to have employed to skulk along in the foot-steps of General Hartranft, when he was in our city. The product is one of the most disgraceful tissues of perjury, slander and falsehood we ever remember to have seen. Its make-up is what is usually called "thin"—that is the falsehood is so transparent as to scarcely need refutation. The statement that Hartranft promised to pardon some one, if he were sent to the penitentiary, is of this class. It is so evident that it was either spoken jocularly or not at all,—that the opposite belief must carry the impression that the man addressed had rather brilliant expectations of finding his way to the penitentiary. But we have no need to refer to the statements made—they are amply refuted by the card of our German fellow citizens, in whose company General Hartranft was. The spirit that prompted their utterance is what we criticise.

We do not so underrate the intelligence of those who published the tissue of falsehoods referred to as to suppose they believed them. They could not but know them false; but they used them in a spirit of recklessness, in the hope that their publication would injure the Republican party and candidate. That the *Post* should do even this, for it is proverbially stupid, is not surprising; but that another paper, professing independence, although its moral status is rather low, should do so dirty a trick, argues a recklessness of devotion to Democratic interests, that should at once stamp it as the most groveling of their sheets. But reckless charges usually fall short of accomplishing their purposes. They beget for those who make them a reputation that no decent character desires to possess. Another feature is the malice and meanness of the attack. General Hartranft was here, the guest of our German fellow-citizens, for a portion of his stay. He was taken by them to several invited places, chiefly manufactories. He met his German friends, and being of German stock, was glad to speak with them in their own tongue. It now appears, that spies dogged his steps, misrepresented his conduct, falsified his statements, and in such ways as persons mean enough to be spies adopt, threw a false coloring over entirely proper actions. It is rarely the case that when persons do this, they wish to be known, but the tools employed in this service seem to carry their mean spirit to its legitimate limit, and have sworn to their lying reports. To dog a man's footsteps under any circumstances would be contemptible. To do it under such circumstances, is so mean, that no term can be found to properly describe it. But it illustrates the desperate straits to which our enemies are driven. When spied slander becomes a weapon, the case must be desperate indeed.

The reply of Germans who were of the committee having General Hartranft in charge is dignified, specific, and crushing. They place the facts in their true light. They show that General Hartranft was intermingling among his German friends, and that because he did this, he is villified and abused. They regard it as equivalent to an abuse of the Germans. We are entirely mistaken in the spirit of our German friends, if they allow this to go unrebuked at the polls. In this connection, we may say, that while it is notorious that Mr. Buckalew is largely given to drinking habits, and to opium eating, we have never heard of his footsteps being dogged by spies, or of attacks on his private character.

The outcome of this silly, but insulting business, will be to increase General Hartranft's majority in this county. Such things always react. The American people believe in fairness, and are opposed to meanness of all kinds. We shall be greatly surprised, if those who set in operation this contemptible business do not bitterly regret it before the canvass is over.

OUR Minister at Liberia, Hon. J. Milton Turner, reached Washington the other day, from Europe. Mr. Turner, who is a black man, on his arrival drove to the Aslington. He registered his name and position, but was refused accommodations. He then went to another hotel kept by Mr. Wormley, a well-known man and chief supporter of Mr. Sumner and Greeley among his people. He advertised that there would be no distinction at his hotel, which is regarded as one of the best. Mr. Turner registered his name and was shown to a room, when Wormley himself notified him that he could not keep him, making as his excuse that the Arlington had refused, but that he would receive him if he proved his identity by a letter from the State Department. His manner was offensive, and Mr. Turner left.

A PARIS letter-writer speaks of Pere Hyacinthe's marriage: "The circumstances of his marriage were in themselves romantic, a species of Abelard and Heloise story transplanted into the nineteenth century. He converted Mrs. Jane Emily Merryman by his preaching, during the Lenten ceremonies at Rome, in 1868, and the teacher fell in love with the interesting neophyte. Unlike, however, their prototypes of the French legend, Hyacinthe and Jane Emily can only be spoken of as being 'fair, fat and forty.' I may add that the lady is worth about seventy-five thousand dollars—quite a fortune for one who, until he met her, was under the vows of perpetual poverty, yet who speaks of his bride as being 'poor in the goods of this world, yet rich in the treasures of mind and heart.'

THOMAS TIERN, confined in the State Prison of Maine twenty nine years ago, at the age of twenty-four, for killing a woman was recently released by the Governor's clemency. He could not read nor write at the time of his sentence, but was educated in prison.

THE ANTHRACITE REGION.

The Miners Aroused in Support of Grant and the State Ticket.

M'CLURE AND CURTIN IN THE ROLE OF REFORMERS.

The Ex-Governor Without a Follower Outside his Own Ring.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN ALLISON, AT PITTSTON, ON THURSDAY LAST.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSTON, September 27, 1872.

Hon. John Allison, of Beaver county, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at this place last night, in an able speech, of which I send you a full report. The coal region is thoroughly aroused, and promises to do better for the Republican party at the October and November elections than ever before. Mr Allison's speech at the meeting last night was warmly received, and promises to do much good in confirming the doubtful in the faith, and converting the more reasonable of the opposition. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of the Republican State Committee, I appear before you to-day in order to discuss some of the issues or questions of public policy which are to be decided by the election of a Chief Magistrate for the Nation, which occurs early in November.

The election of a President of this great Republic involves manifold and great interests, and its importance to the citizens can scarcely be over-estimated. A Government of the people, for the people should be controlled by the people, and it is one of the highest duties of the citizen to carefully examine the issues involved, and patriotically decide how he shall cast his vote at the approaching election.

Heretofore on such occasions the issues presented were well marked and clearly defined, but in this canvass we have the strange anomaly of a large body of men known as the Democratic party, supporting a candidate who has heretofore been a Republican and who has been for thirty years one of the most active opponents of the Democratic party and of its principles. The opposition to the present National Administration is a singular combination of a few malcontent, or dissatisfied Republicans, with the great body of the late Democratic party, and it may be well to consider some of the causes which have produced such a union of incongruities as we now find composing the Liberal Republican Democratic party.

I shall not attempt to minutely trace the history of the decadence of the once powerful Democratic party, but I merely called to your recollection some important facts in its history, which have caused it to occupy its present humiliating position. Going back twenty years next November, we find that this great party was in the zenith of its power and pride; it had elected a man scarcely known beyond the limits of his own State, Franklin Pierce, over that great military chieftain and patriot, Gen. Scott, because the slave power which then and for many years before, had controlled the legislative and administrative policy of the country, demanded his election. The defeat of Scott crushed the Whig party and it passed away because it failed to meet the expectations of many who had supported and cherished it. It could present in Congress but a feeble voice in opposition to the encroachments of the slave power.

Intoxicated with their success the leaders of the Democratic party and of the slave power, for they were the same in purpose and intention, immediately proceeded to perpetrate the greatest villainy ever known in the legislative history of our country, and repealed the Missouri Compromise, which had been adopted by our fathers in 1820, and which set limits to the spread of slavery. This produced a wonderful excitement all over the North and Northern States. It was the opening of Pandora's fabled box, out of which sprang the Kansas troubles, that finally resulted in the defeat of the slave power in its attempt to spread slavery over territory that had been dedicated to freedom by the compromise of 1820.

This great controversy gave rise to the Republican party, which was nearly successful in the contest of 1856. The slave power, perceiving from the wonderful growth and power of the new organization, that the sceptre of power was about to depart from the slave interest to the interests of freedom and free labor, and that this Government could not much longer be controlled in the interests of slavery, plotted the rebellion, which produced the war with all its horrors, its waste of life, and of treasure, and imposed upon us our enormous debt. With the fall of slavery fell the great Democratic party—North and South. With the vindication of the principles of the Declaration of Independence arose the Republican party. The grandest political party that has ever blessed any land in any age of the world.

Do I exaggerate; do I deal in fulsome encomium? Consider its past history since its organization. Scrutinize its acts; behold the beneficent results of its policy:

They will bear investigation and criticism. The Republican party does not shrink from the severest tests if fairly and candidly made. We open the doors and ask that the light be poured fully upon the history of its Congressional acts, and its administrative policy since the first day it assumed the reins of Government under its first President, the lamented patriot, Abraham Lincoln.

THE NEW ERA.

Under Republican sway a new era opened in American policy. Under the Democratic pro-slavery rule the National Government was denied the exercise of many of the powers essential to the strength of the Government, and to the development of the national resources of the country, and for the promotion of the prosperity and well being of the people.

Under the influence of this pro-slavery interpretation of the Constitution, laid down in the resolutions of 1798-9, the powers of the General Government were attempted to be restricted to the carrying of the mails and the negotiating of treaties with foreign powers. So far had these pernicious doctrines been carried, that of late years the power to improve our great inland seas or rivers by appropriations of money by Congress had been denied.—And when the Rebellion was being organized, a Democratic Attorney General under Mr. Buchanan, wrote a long argument, in which he attempted to show that the framers of our constitution had failed to clothe it with power for its own defence or preservation—denying to our Government the first and most important attribute of all created things, the power of self preservation.

Had the country accepted this as the true interpretation of the constitution, and had Mr. Lincoln adopted it as the basis of action the union would have been destroyed, and we should not be here to-day, as citizens of the United States; but thanks to the late President Lincoln this Democratic dogma was repudiated and the nobler and more sensible view of the powers granted by the constitution were adopted and carried into practical effect, and the result we have in a Union maintained, and a Nation preserved. These grand results should be sufficient to immortalize the party that has been the instruments in the hands of Providence in working them out to their full consummation. I ask you, my fellow citizens, to consider these things. The history of the country for the past twelve years, is at the same time the history of the Republican party, of its policy, and of its grand success.

The Democratic party failed the nation in its hour of trial and of peril—it was faithless, unpatriot, and when weighed in the balance of patriotism in 1861, and in 1864, and again in 1868, it was found wanting and condemned by the people as untrustworthy and they refused to restore it to power.

A NEW CHARACTER.

The thrice condemned Democratic party had sunk so low under the retributive justice of the nation's condemnation, that the leaders despaired of ever regaining power under their old organization, upon a candid avowal of its hostility to Republican measures and Republican administrative policy, and for a year past they have been scheming and plotting in hopes of devising some plan by which they might overthrow the Republican party. They were aware that there were some restless, ambitious leaders in our ranks who had failed to impress General Grant with their importance, and negotiations were proposed by a leading Democratic leader, Montgomery Blair, through the medium of the press, in a short time thereafter, we heard of conferences between leading Democrats and some few dissatisfied Republican leaders.

Mr. Blair recommended the Democratic party to play possum, and pretend that it was dead, to make no party nominations, adopt no distinctive platform of principles, but advised a bolt to be produced in the Republican Convention, and the bolters to nominate a Republican in opposition to the regular nominee, who it was known would be President Grant, and then he undertook to pledge the Democratic party to support the nominee of the bolter's convention. Mr. Blair knew that Mr. Greeley and Messrs. Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Gratz Brown, and a few others, were intent upon defeating President Grant, and he cunningly named Trumbull, Greeley and Gratz Brown as men who might be seduced from their party fealty by an offer of Democratic support. Blair knew the men, and put a true value upon their fidelity to the party to which they were attached. His plan or programme was followed to the letter, except the bolt in the Republican Convention. In that the men who entered into this shameless conspiracy utterly failed

THE CONSPIRATORS' PLOTS.

All last fall and winter they plotted and conspired to produce a feeling against Gen. Grant. The cry was raised by the *Tribune* of corruption here and corruption there, and Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner & Co. re-echoed the charges, and demanded committees of investigation, and in the Senate Chamber all other business for the time was laid aside in order that these pure patriots might investigate the charges made against Gen. Grant. Committees with ample powers were appointed, and after months of investigation they utterly failed to sustain the charges, or fasten any criminality upon the President or any high official in his administration. Failing in their attempts to destroy the confidence of the people in Gen. Grant and to defeat his nomination, or to secure a sufficient number of Anti-Grant delegates in the Republican National Convention to produce a schism or bolt, they resorted to the "Liberal Reform" movement, and called a convention at Cincinnati and entered into a coalition with their old enemies. The result is the hybrid nomination of Horace Greeley, the Liberal Republic Democratic candidate for President, and Gratz Brown for Vice President, two of the men named by Montgomery Blair as being accessible by the blandishments of coveted power and the seductive influences of high nominations, by the Democratic party. The history of American politics affords no parallel to this shameless coalition. Principles are abandoned and we are asked to forget the past and place the leaders of this great conspiracy to cheat and deceive the people in power.

Let me tell you what they ask you to forget, and in order to do this, I must call your attention to the measures, policy, achievements and triumphs of the Republican party—the party that this coalition was formed to crush.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We go before the country with confidence and claim that the Republican party is entitled to its gratitude and confidence for its great achievements.

To it we are indebted for the preservation of the Union.

To it we are indebted for the emancipation of four millions of human beings from the most oppressive bondage, and for the amendments to the Constitution, which secure their personal liberty and the rights of citizenship.

To it we are indebted for that wonderful scheme of finance by which we were enabled to clothe and feed and supply with all the munitions of war our great armies, without resorting to forced loans from the people, a policy which had been resorted to by all other Governments under the pressure and necessities created by great wars. Our Government oppressed no man.

To it we are indebted for those wise measures which have so wonderfully buoyed up our country during and since the war, and has enabled us to meet all just demands upon our Government.

We are indebted to the Republican party for that wonder of the age, the grand Pacific Railroad, spanning the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which has challenged the admiration of the world and placed our people in regard to the possession of high intelligence in comprehending the wants of commerce, and for energy in executing great enterprises, in the very front ranks of the nations of the earth. Under the narrow contracted Democratic policy this great national highway would not have been constructed.

To the Republican party we are indebted for that wise and liberal act known as the Homestead law, by which every actual settler is rewarded for "replenishing and subduing the earth," the wild lands, and making them productive by the cultivation of 160 acres of the public domain. Under this wise and beneficent law many thousands of poor men are now enjoying the blessings of homesteads, productive farms, who otherwise would likely be leading lives of toil and penury.

Under a Democratic administration such a measure was vetoed by Mr. Buchanan. It was not favored by the pro-slavery leaders.

The Democratic party has proposed to be the peculiar friends of the poor, but tried by its acts they are found wanting. Nor do these great achievements constitute the sum of Republican triumphs. Under Grant's administration the expenses of the Government have been reduced nearly one hundred millions per annum below what it was under Johnson. This has been done by a frugal economy and by the reduction of the number of persons employed in the various departments of the Government, and at the same time the revenues have been largely increased by instituting a more efficient and faithful system of collections. During General Grant's administration our national debt has been reduced three hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars; or over eight millions of dollars of public debt paid every month since Gen. Grant was inaugurated.

Our debt in 1816, after the war with Great Britain had closed, amounted to one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars, and it was finally paid off in 1836, requiring twenty years; and I well remember the great joy that was expressed throughout the country by the Democratic party over that grand result. Then we paid a little over six millions in each year on an average. Under the Republican policy, and the great prosperity produced by that policy, we have been enabled to pay over eight millions per month, and the people do not feel half the embarrassment that they did in paying off the debt of the war of 1812-'15. From 1816 to 1836 we paid one hundred and twenty-seven millions. From March, 1869, till September, 1872, we paid three hundred and forty-eight millions. We have reduced our duties on imports and Internal Revenue taxes over two hundred millions of dollars in the same time, freeing the people from all internal taxation, except on spirits and fermented liquors, tobacco and taxes on banks and bankers, and checks.

Coffee and teas, that had been heavily taxed, are now, by a late act of Congress, admitted free of duty.

A part of our funded debt bearing six per cent. interest has been redeemed and new bonds bearing five per cent. issued in their stead, showing the credit of the Government to be in a better condition than at any previous time in our history. Under Buchanan's administration, Howell Cobb, his Secretary of the Treasury, obtained a loan at New York and paid twelve per cent. interest. Contrast the national credit under the last Democratic administration with that of President Grant's, and tell me which you prefer.

Would it be to your interests to restore such a party to power? But some Democrat will answer that in these "liberal times" we must forget the past and not speak of Jimmy Buchanan and his rebel Secretary. Greeleyism teaches us to forget the past and extend the hand over the chasm of twelve years of time and lift these fellows again into power.

Never! never! if you are wise.

DEBT TO BE PAID OFF.

Our great debt can be paid off in fifteen years, should the policy of the Republican party be continued, without any increase of taxation. A judicious and steady policy will ensure the refunding of our great debt at about four and a half per cent. interest, thus saving many millions per year. The amount of interest saved by the payment of the three hundred and forty-eight millions already paid, and the reduction of the rate of interest on the two hundred millions refunded by the issue of new bonds bearing five per cent. interest, amounts to over twenty-two millions per annum.

A CHANGE OF POLICY MIGHT PROVE RUINOUS.

A change of financial policy is likely to prove ruinous to the business of the country. It would discourage and stop enterprises by destroying the confidence of capitalists, and create distrust among the people. It is dangerous to give up a policy tried and proved to be good for an unknown and perilous venture.

DISCORD IN THE SOUTH.

A change of administration would produce the the worst results in the South. It would sow the seeds of discord, and give license to that diabolism that required the interposition of Congress to quell; and would render the life of a loyal man of any color unsafe and place millions of freedmen at the mercy of the infuriate Ku-Klux.

No one conversant with the sullen temper of the Democrats in the late rebel States believes in the pretended fraternal feeling or their desire for reconciliation. It is not to be found—only upon the lips of Liberal and Democratic orators. It is not to be found in the hearts of the Democracy of the South. They now enjoy all the political rights they ever had—except a few leaders, and they have no right to complain, because they have been treated with great leniency and magnanimity. All this pretended desire for reconciliation and fraternity is to deceive the people and lead them from considering the real questions at issue. It is a sham and is deceit.

CENTRALIZATION.

Frank P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1868, charged General Grant with the design to usurp power, and erect a despotism, and denounced the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction measures, as unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and threatened to drive out the State governments organized in the late rebel States. And had Seymour been elected, the attempt would have been made, and we should have failed in having the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and the freedmen in all the south would have been in a worse condition than that of slavery continued. Ku Klux organizations sprang up under the influence of the teachings of such men as Blair, but their existence was defied, until their acts became so monstrous that the blood of hundreds of murdered freedmen cried for Congress to interpose the shield of protection which the State laws refused to give them. Evidence was taken before a committee of Congress, and it was an appalling exhibition of the despotism of this secret organization, which had been gotten up to intimidate the colored people and deter them from voting. It was apparent to all that the State governments either would not or could not protect these poor and oppressed and abused people.

Congress interposed and enacted laws to protect the humblest in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, and to punish those guilty of outrages which shock humanity. The strong arm of the Government has been interposed and the murderous clans have been broken up, and they have been hunted from their dens in the pine forrests of North and South Carolina, and nearly one hundred are in penitentiaries. This is what our Liberal Republican Democrats call centralism. Horace Greeley never did a better thing than when he advocated the passage of those laws, which protect the defenceless colored men of the Southern States, but he has "gone back" upon his old teachings, and were he President, would be a mere nose of wax in the hands of such men as the Blairs, Duke Guyan, &c., &c. We believe in such centralism as is necessary to protect the humblest citizen of the Republic.

ATTACHMENT TO PARTY.

The hopes and expectations of over twenty millions of people for a wise and patriotic Administration of our Government and the continuance of the beneficent policy which has so prospered and blessed our country in the past twelve years are centered in the Republican party, and the true men of that party cannot but view with abhorrence the attempt of some of their heretofore trusted and honored leaders, to destroy the party to which they are attached. The names of Horace Greeley, Lyman Trumbull and Charles Sumner, cannot sanctify the unholy and unprincipled alliance which they have entered into with the Democratic party to destroy the Republican party. If they have forgotten the past offences of their new allies, or are willing to condone their faithlessness and perfidy, in order to gratify their personal hatred toward General Grant, they will learn that the rank and file of the Republican party believe that its perpetuity is still as necessary to the honor and well being of the country, and for the preservation of the great principles of the Republican party, as if Lyman Trumbull or Charles Sumner was President. Parties are intended to subserve great interests and vindicate great principles, and not to be used to gratify the malevolence or the ambition of leaders. The country's best interests will be promoted by the wholesome lesson which will be taught these apostates and conspirators, by the re-election of Grant and the perpetuation of the Republican party after their great apostacy.

None of those men who have apostatized from the Republican ranks take exceptions to Republican measures on policy, but from personal illfeeling toward the man whom the Republicans, with singular unanimity, have placed in nomination.

Mr. Sumner writes eloquently in advocacy of reconciliation, and the supressing of hatred toward the late rebels, and is willing to forgive and forget their great crimes and join them in hunting down Grant. He is even willing to scuttle and sink the Republican ship, freighted as it is with the hopes and expectations of his old friends, if by doing so he can drown General Grant, and gratify his personal hatred of him. He joins Greeley, Trumbull, Schurz and Tipton in their infuriate cry of "anything to beat Grant." The malice of the ill-tempered Senator has blinded him to the great inconsistency of his unfortunate position, and instead of defeating Grant, he spoils the fame of Charles Sumner.

HARTRANFT.

Our standard bearer in this State has been slandered and abused in the most shameless manner. One would suppose that he was the vilest of the vile, did we not know his history. Six years of able and faithful civil service in the most responsible office in our State Government, should suffice as an answer to all these trumped-up slanders. But we rest not there: we point to the report of a committee of the Legislature that exonerates him fully from all censure, and I shall not permit myself to be drawn into a minute defence of Gen. Hartranft from these vile slanders. Both in the National canvass and in the State, our opponents are without an argument to sustain their cause, or a reason why either Greeley or Buckalew should be elected to office. They fill their papers with slanders against Grant and against Hartranft in the vain hope that we will take up our whole time answering these frivolous charges. If a devotion such as Gen. Hartranft has shown to his country, as a military officer, and by his integrity and efficiency as a civil officer, is not a sufficent answer to all the slanderous insinuations made against him, then may we consider patriotism, high integrity and great efficiency and faithfulness of no account, and are no protection against the poison of the slanderers. But I know that it is a protection, and the people will so consider it, and will continue to repose confidence in the man who has proven himself faithful to every trust.

SUMMING UP IN CONCLUSION.

The Republican party presents its acts and its measures and their results as evidence of its ability to wisely administer this great Government. During its administration it can boast of a series of measures, the like of which for far reaching, statesmanship are without a parallel in the history of this, or any other country.

Upon assuming the reins of Government it found a stupendous rebellion organized, and it at once proceeded to use the powers of government to quell it, and bring the States in rebellion under subjection. This it has done, and that great achievement will be its crowning glory as long as history shall be read or great deeds be admired.

It has passed and carried into effect some of the most beneficent measures ever proposed for the welfare of any people, and the result is shown in a degree of prosperity never attained by any other people since governments were organized upon earth.

It has given us a currency of equal value all over the land, and stamped it with nationality. It has by wise tariff laws fostered and encouraged the industries of the country, and we see our manufactories greatly increased in the number and productiveness.

By this wise policy labor has been diversified, and thereby the demand for it has so greatly increased, that there is a scarcity in the supply, and it is fully employed and well rewarded. Besides our great posterity and increase of wealth, it has made manifest to the world the energy and power of people living under a Republican government, and has elevated us to the highest position occupied by the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth.

And it has negotiated treaties with the great powers of Europe, whereby the natives of those countries have a right to absolve themselves from their allegiance to the land of their birth, should they become citizens of this country.

And recently we have the glad news that our difficulties with Great Britain, growing out of our claims for damages done by rebel cruisers which were fitted out in her ports and let loose upon our commerce, have been settled by a judgment in our favor for fifteen and a half millions of dollars. Such treaties, show the power and influence of our government under a wise and firm administration. Now, friends, consider the parties confronting each other. The Republican party, the out-growth of the nation's necessities and peril. The champion of the declaration of Independence. The defender and preserver of the Union.

From whence sprang the Liberal Republican-Democratic party, that now demands the control of our government.

What are its achievements? Turn us to a page of our history that it has emblazoned by its great and patriotic deeds. In vain we search for any thing of the kind. What does it represent; what grand ideas; what beneficent policy? None.

The band of union between the Liberal Republicans and the old Democracy, is the infuriate cry of "anything to beat Grant." Principles are forgotten and abandoned. Greeleyism means treachery, abandonment of principles and co-operation with ancient enemies in order to acquire power. There are no great patriotic animating principles to arouse good and honorable men to action, but a simple agreement between ambitious, dissatisfied leaders on the one side, to betray into the hands of their old enemies, the power of this Government, provided they shall obtain a part of the spoils of office.

This shameless bargain and sale is a scandal and reproach to the country, and if successful, would overwhelm it with shame and we would merit the contempt of the world.

GREELEY'S UNFITNESS.

But, my friends, I have no fear of such a disgraceful result to such a corrupt bargain. The good sense and patriotism of the American people have at all times come to the rescue when the country was in danger. The eminent and palpable unfitness of Horace Greeley for so high a trust, is becoming a conviction in the minds of all candid men. I venture that there are not one dozen of men in this large assemblage who would lay their hands upon their hearts and say that they believe him qualified for the office of President of the United States.

On the other hand, we point with pride and pleasure to the evidences of the eminent administrative ability of Gen. Grant. Look over our own land and behold the order that has been brought out of chaos, since he was inaugerated.

At that time three States refused to accept of the acts of reconstruction, and remained out of the Union, awaiting in sullen ill-humor for the election of Seymour and Blair, hoping for restoration without conditions, but upon learning of Grant's election, they knew the man, and hastened to accept of the conditions, and are now fully restored to their places and powers as States in this glorious union. Look abroad and consider the present high position of our country. It never occupied so commanding a position among the nations of the earth before. Can you change all this and place in the Presidential chair such a man as Horace Greeley? No, no, my countrymen can not—so far forget themselves as to commit such a folly. The voters from North Carolina, Vermont, and Maine, all assure us that the conspiracy to defeat and destroy the Republican party will surely fail, and Gen. Grant will be triumphantly elected.

McClure and Curtin's Influence in the Anthracite Region.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MAUCH CHUNK, Sept. 27, 1872.

I have read a letter in the New York *Tribune* dated at Bethlehem, September 25th, in which wonderful things are told of the effect of ex-Governor Curtin's letter upon the citizens of that place, and I notice dispatches from other places representing the wonderful effects of our ex-Governor's "bomb shell" thrown from the Greeley camp into the Republican ranks.

Those dispatches were manufactured for the occasion, and there is not a grain of truth as a foundation for this wonderful flourish of trumpets. I was in Bethlehem on the day on which the letter was dated, and the letter fell dead, and I was assured that the ex-Governor would not carry one vote with him, and from my observation in this region I am convinced that this last card of that desperate political gambler, Aleck McClure, will utterly fail of its intended object.

Every one conversant with the relations existing between Curtin and M'Clure say, "Oh, that is the work of Aleck McClure; he can make Curtin do just as he pleases, and the people are not to be influenced by any letter from Governor Curtin at this late day."

McClure and Curtin appearing in characters of virtuous reformers, is a rich joke. They have appeared in other characters before the people of Pennsylvania in the past. We all remember that little episode in the ex-Governor's history when the repeal of the tonnage tax bill was signed by his Excellency, and a large swindle of the State funds was perpetrated.

The people would be more interested in hearing the oily ex-Governor tell what *he knows* about *that swindle* than to read his virtuous letters upon the necessity of reform in our State politics.

"Oh, reform, reform," but shams and frauds are attempted to be perpetrated in thy name. A. G. Curtin and A. K. McClure in the characters of reformers! Who next? Come to the front, Tweed and Connolly? What an adroit man the Minister to Russia has become.

"Tails you lose, heads I win." Should Buckalew be elected, then A. G. Curtin will be a Greeley man; should Hartranft be elected, then he will be a Grant man.

The *Tribune* would have us believe that thousands in Pennsylvania were waiting to know how Curtin would vote before they could decide whether to vote for Hartranft or Buckalew; but it seems that "the great war Governor" waits to know how the thousands who will constitute the majority in Pennsylvania will vote, before he can decide whether to vote for Grant or Greeley for President.

How contemptible "the great war Governor" appears in this letter forced from him by Aleck McClure and John W. Forney!

One more apostate drops from the Republican lines, but the triumphant hosts closes up its ranks without noticing the loss of the stragglers, and marches on to an assured victory.

Yours truly, PENNA.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY received from Rome last week the consecrated vestment, in the form of a scarf or mantle, composed of white wool and embroidered with purple crosses, which is called a pallium, and is sent by the Pope to patriarchs, primates, and sometimes to bishops, as a mark of honor—an honor which, in olden times, was conferred only when the new Archbishop asked for it in person or by proxy. Archbishop Bayley will leave his present residence for Baltimore October 13.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the late editor of the New York *Herald*, left a large bequest to his wife, but only on the condition that she remained his widow. This condition will, it is said, be set aside by the courts. It has been judiciously decided over and over again that all conditions in restraint to marriage are opposed to public policy, and are simply null and void. Mrs. Bennett is much younger than her late husband, and may marry again.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all Kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Cromby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 80 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,

D. R. DAVIDSON,	W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN,	G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT,	J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND,	R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy29

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz,	J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran,	Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew,	Henry Buhmeyer,
L. Morgenstern,	Augs. Kiebelt.
Peter Kelt.	

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEIN MEYER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits. se24

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 28, 1872.

The financial operations of this city show nothing new to-day from those of the earlier part of the week. The banks, whilst endeavoring to religiously take care of their customers, evidence an extreme reluctance about doing what they consider outside paper, without regard to its character. The anxiety about the Comptroller of the Currency's call for statements increases with the delay, many of the bank managers alleging that if the statements were called for there would be no scarcity of money here. The hedging in of the National banks, the surrounding them with unnecessary restrictions and the placing upon them too heavy loads, cannot but for the best interests of the community, of which they are merely the financial representatives. Due regard to the protection of stockholders and the care of preventing loss from their representatives is right and proper; but to notes in circulation is right and proper; but to notes in circulation is right and proper; but to note the present such precaution not only injures the banks, but oftentimes proves deleterious to the best interests of the people. The enforcement of bad laws, Presidents Lincoln and Johnson have asserted, is a good thing for the people, who are the sufferers, find out the obnoxious points and force a repeal of that which is objectionable. There only trouble as regards this is, that the funeral only trouble as regards this is, that the funeral may go by before the remedy is obtained. For illustration: A manufacturer in this city having three or four hundred hands employed and having probably invested a million dollars in his shop, stock, tools, &c., &c., does a business of a million dollars a year, requires say probably three hundred thousand dollars of a line of discounts. The bank which has been carrying him along, because an apprehension that it may be caught in their shirt sleeves by the Comptroller's call for the Statement, shuts down on him, forces him to pay off, disarranges his trade, and stops him from seeking for contracts to bring business to his city, and if he fails in obtaining out-side relief, crip-ples him, and as he is not very lucky, drives him to the wall. Is this not true. The business men of not only Pittsburgh, but of the country will not deny this statement—truthfully it cannot be done. There is a remedy for all evils; the one for them should be sought out and applied. The business of the country never was as prospering, never was increasing faster than it now is, but the circulating medium is not bearing it company, and the result, if this thing is not looked after and provided for ere long, cannot help proving seriously annoying to the trade and commerce of the country. The business men and the law-makers should at once give this matter the attention it deserves and provide for the contingency before it is too late. The exports from New York last week amounted to $4,860,-213, in currency, with exports of over $9,000,000 in gold.

The New York bank statement, with the close of business to-day, herewith appended, shows a large decrease in discounts with a corres ond-ing decrease in deposits, a result which is sure to follow and cannot fail in proving to a greater or less extent injurious:

Loans, decrease	$8,551,500
Specie, decrease	436,000
Legal tenders, increase	515,800
Net deposits, decrease	5,677,800
Circulation, increase	67,000

In real estate and local securities nothing worthy of note has transpired to-day. The Allegheny Valley 7-30s, as well as all other securities belonging to this road, are being looked upon with much favor by capita lists, and as soon as money becomes a little easier will no doubt still further advance in price. The finishing of the Bennett's valley road to the late purchase of the Oil Creek Branch and the late purchase of the Oil Creek Road is going to make the securities of this company as valuable as those of the Pennsylvania Central.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Gold	113⅝
Bonds—1881	114¾
" " (coupons)	115¾
"	114
5-20— 1862	114
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	113¾
" 1865 new	113⅝
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	108½
10-40s	107¾
" (coupons)	112¼
Currency 6's	
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¼
Erie	66
Harlem	111¾
Michigan Southern	87⅞
Rock Island	110½
North Western, Common	71¼
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Union Pacific	39
Western Union Telegraph	69¾
Adams Express	93
American Express	69¾
Pacific Mail	74½

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57⅝
Reading R. R	98½
United Co.'s New Jersey	123½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	54½
Lehigh Valley R. R	38½
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	98
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, September 28, 1872.

Gold opened at 113⅝, sold up to 113⅞ ickle in the day, closing at 113⅝@113⅝. Loans 1 per cent. to ⅛ per cent. for use. Borrowing rate from 1-64 and 3 per cent. to flat. Clearings $47,000,000. The bank statement shows a net gain in reserve of $1,482,500 above the 25 per cent. required. Specie shipments to-day $101,-696; for the week $40,662,701. The money market was active at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold. Governments dull and steady at yesterday's prices. State bonds firm and dull without any change in prices.

The stock market throughout the day was generally dull and sluggish. In the morning the Pacific Mail advanced to 76¼; Panama to 146; in the afternoon the former declined to 74, and the latter to 42¾. The general market did not follow these fluctuations very closely. Most of the shares declined ¼ to ¾ per cent., and closed with some recovery. Union Pacific advanced to 39¼, with more liberal dealings in stocks. Other than these, nothing of importance transpired.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 69¾; Adams Express, 93; Fargo Express, 82½; American Express, 69¼; United States, 78; Pacific Mail, 74¼; New York Central, 93¼; Erie, 66; Harlem, 111; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 87⅞; Union Pacific, 39; Illinois Central, 128¼; Quicksilver, 43¼; Chicago & Alton, 88¼; North Western & Chicago, 71⅝; do. preferred, 89½; Rock Island, 110⅝; St. Paul, 44½; do preferred, 75, Toledo & Wabash, 69½; Fort Wayne, 92; O. & M., 42¾. Panama, 143½; H. & St. J., 32¾; H. R. & E., 7.

GOVERNMENTS.—Sixes '81, coupons, 115¾@115⅞; 5-20s of '62, 114 bid; '64, 114 bid; '65, 114⅝ bid; '65, new, 113¾ bid; '67, 113¾@113¾; '68, coupons, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, coupons, 107⅜ bid; currency 6s, 112@112¼; new 5 per cent, 110⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 72½; do new 72½; South Carolina, July, 24; South Carolina, April, 24; Missouri, 92¾; Union Pacific, l. g. 80; Union Pacific, inc. b., 79.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, September 28, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	This week.	Last week
Cattle	794 cars.	438 cars.
Hogs	194 "	293 "
Sheep	90 "	110 "
Horses	18 "	17 "
Mules	5 "	"
Total	794	852 "

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, were not much larger than those of last week after all, and hence, trade while it was bad enough, turned out better than was expected. On Tuesday and Wednesday the supply was unusually heavy, all the pens and every available spot about the yards being taken up, but the cause of this was that for some reason or other, want of cars probably, the shipments were unusually light, and as the receipts were much larger than the shipments, as a matter of course, there was an accumulation, and this, together with very unfavorable advices from the east, had a very depressing effect on the market and resulted in a decline of fully 25 cts. per cwt. on the best and 35 to 50 cts. on the common and medium grades. There was an increased number of country buyers in attendance and but for this the market would have been still worse as the eastern men were very "bearish" and even at the decline they did not buy as freely as usual; the most of them, it is said, lost money on what they bought last week, and hence, it is not surprising that they were offish, as there is no indication that the eastern markets will be any better next week.

The quality, as a rule, was common, the great bulk of the offerings consisting of the lower and medium grades, hence, prime shipping cattle although lower than last week, sold more readily and at relatively better prices, than the common grades. Prime 1,300 to 1,500 steers may be quoted at 6¼ to 7 cts, good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. 6 to 6¼; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. 5 to 5¾; fat cows and rough stags 3¼ to 4 cts; bulls 2¼ to 2¾.

As the New York market is still glutted, the prospects are not considered favorable for the coming week, though we look for diminished receipts. Nearly all the eastern markets have been unsatisfactory for two weeks past, and shippers generally, in consequence, are disheartened and disposed to hold off until there is a reaction.

Following is a pretty full report of the sales since the date of our last report:

Smith, Watson & B sold:					
16	21,550	6 00	35	41,770	6 00
15	25,050	4 75	17	22,250	5 25
16	20,820	6 25	17	20,750	5 87
63	76,850	5 75	18	20,070	5 20
16	19,870	6 25	12	9,820	3 65
9	6,660	3 65	1	1,300	5 75

HOGS.

Trade was dull and heavy during the first part of the week as there was but a limited demand, but, subsequently, it having been discovered that the "run" was light, the market strengthened and the best grades advanced 20 to 30 cts. per cwt; the offerings were common to point of quality, with a larger per centage of "grassers" than there has been for several weeks past. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted to-day at 5,65 to 5,75; medium to good, 5,50 to 5,60; prime Yorkers, 4,70 to 4,80; medium to good, 4,50 to 4,60. Following is a pretty full report of the sales since our last report:

Smith, Watson & R., sold:					
124	22,660	5 12	38	8,020	4 90
40	8,980	4 90	36	8,120	4 80
27	5,630	4 70	10	2,060	4 75
Holmes, L. & Co. sold:					
59	10,210	4 70	52	11,330	4 85
57	4,130	4 60	21	10,830	4 75
17	2,720	4 75	80	23,150	5 60
86	10,590	4 87	67	12,850	4 50
94	22,940	5 25	40	10,610	5 05
135	24,850	4 75	31	6,700	4 65
71	11,720	4 85	59	11,300	4 75
163	44,750	5 85	36	6,239	4 75
160	25,920	5 60	58	12,800	4 90
80	22,500	5 80	75	20,660	5 75
Hazelwood & B. sold:					
35	6,650	4 75	12	3,310	5 37
15	3,940	5 00	8	2,300	4 70
30	7,300	4 50	10	2,570	5 20
29	5,110	4 70	10	2,970	4 60
21	4,290	4 90	25	5,740	4 70
14	3,020	4 40	7	2,020	5 40
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
137	23,700	4 85	52	10,429	4 75
209	42,090	4 75	52	9,510	4 85
58	9,350	4 80	51	10,720	4 85
31	9,110	5 40	42	8,479	5 00
Sadler, H & Co. sold:					
244	79,690	5 70	103	23,780	4 90
64	17,360	4 37	19	2,929	4 75

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

In consequence of the glut in the eastern markets, trade was a continued drag from the opening until the close and prices, especially for the lower grades ruled lower; there was not as much difference in prime fine wool sheep, as the supply of this kind was comparatively light; yet there was a diminished demand and trade was slow and unsatisfactory for sellers. Fine wool sheep may be fairly quoted as follows: Yo to 89 lbs. 4¾ @5 cents; prime 90 to 85 lbs. 5½@5¾; and the best bunch here this week, averaging 87 lbs. brought 6 cts. Coarse wool 85 to 90 lbs. 5@5,40; there was a sale of 900 from Indiana averaging 97 lbs. at 5¾. Lambs dull, and may be quoted at 4½ to 6¼, as to quality and condition,

Smith, Watson & R. sold:					
178	15,530	5 65	134	10,980	5 60
45	3,310	4 85	199	7,750	4 25
206	16,220	4 50	219	18'490	5 80
107	8,750	4 75	54	3,160	6 00
Holmes L. & Co., sold;					
199	17,460	5 25	45	3,680	4 50
900	87,570	5 50	147	11,820	4 40
176	14,990	4 80	61	4,130	5 00
201	16,780	5 25	179	13,190	5 12
98	8,660	5 75	100	8,630	5 75
100	8,100	5 40	190	16,850	5 45
191	per head	3 25	244	18,260	4 60
304	24,330	5 45	224	18,110	5 40
108	8,440	4 50	85	6,560	4 40
99	8,020	4 95	23	per head	2 60
Hazelwood & B sold:					
111	7,970	4 65	103	8,890	5 12
33	per head	3 00	64	4,730	4 59
195	15,730	5 30			
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
190	15,700	5 50	269	20,800	5 05
179	per head	3 70	262	16,280	5 12
Sadler, H & Co. sold:					
90	5,930	4 15	116	per head	2 00
214	18,130	5 65	220	15,710	4 40
325	27,170	4 75	199	15,920	4 75
Holmes, L & Co. sold:					
38	25,390	5 00	38	44,740	5 00
14	13,810	3 50	20	19,010	4 40
17	15,690	3 80	19	18,540	4 50
91	92,750	4 30	17	18,810	5 50
17	18,870	5 45	51	58,240	5 75
33	39,660	5 00	20	19,270	4 30
20	16,630	3 75	22	18,150	3 75
12	14,630	5 62	11	10,620	5 00
Hazlewood & B. sold:					
19	19,450	5 37	18	17,579	4 45
16	19,400	5 50	21	18,970	4 60
14	18,790	6 50	6	6,660	4 00
33	37,570	5 75	10	11,260	5 62
18	17,850	4 50	110	113,880	4 75
19	17,330	5 00	44	21,790	5 35
129	132,700	4 85	28	19,660	3 60
23	17,550	3 60	6	6,360	5 75
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
41	40,810	4 75	60	57,860	4 25
18	17,980	4 25	21	20,280	4 25
17	20,220	6 15	34	43,650	6 00
15	20,390	6 50	18	18,990	6 00
19	18,820	4 50	21	16,210	3 65
17	16,960	5 20	40	37,650	4 37
13	19,650	7 12			
Sadler, H. & Co. sold:					
22	17,160	3 20	21	17,070	3 75
33	34,900	5 35	17	17,830	4 50
63	54,540	4 25	25	19,670	4 50

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Sicoma.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Reese G & Co.	3	Nimick & Co.	2
Caughey & H.	3	Byers, McO Co.	5
Paul Jones & Co.	8		
Total			20

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	2	J Moorhead	2
Malin & B.	2	Caughey & H.	13
Nimick & Co.	5		
Total			24

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith	1	Lewis Q & P	1
McKnight, F. & Co.	4		
Total			6

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O & P.	6	Shoenberger B & Co.	16
Isabella Furnace	2	Lucy Furnace	8
Pgh. Bolt Co.	2	McKnight, F. & Co.	1
Total			35

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The week closes with a fair degree of activity. In cotton goods the market is very firm and active on sheetings, shirtings, Canton flannels and prints, in all of which some grades are in short supply. Wool flannels are less active and heavy. Woolens are very dull. Foreign goods are quiet, but dress fabrics are in moderate request for small assortments. The dry good importations are decreasing in amount.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 28.—1.30 P.M.—Consols: Money, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s, '65, 93¾; 5-20s, advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, pollens in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 2nd street above Smithfield.

jn10:1d&w

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1626 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great and lasting Institute of Anatomy, 1626 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps or currency. Address

DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1626 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1626 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

mh29:o60

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 272 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as confusion of ideas, timidity, dizziness, nervousness, diziness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A special pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and it not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult your case may be, or how long it may be curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to call for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 272 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

jn14:wsu

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Diplomas in the office, given by a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has conducted the office for 12 years.

For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W.—194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:1yd

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor, but produces a splendid Black or natural Brown, IMMEDIATELY; it contains no lime or sulphur, but is composed of the active principles of Nature, and does not contain a particle of lead or any other injurious ingredient. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York. oc5-1y-WW-T

MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. au10:w58-d&S

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE, 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER,
298 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1626 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great and lasting Institute of Anatomy, 1626 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps or currency. Address

DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1626 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1626 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

mh29:o60

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 272 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as confusion of ideas, timidity, dizziness, nervousness, diziness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A special pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and it not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult your case may be, or how long it may be curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to call for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 272 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

jn14:wsu

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Diplomas in the office, given by a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has conducted the office for 12 years.

For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W.—194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:1yd

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor, but produces a splendid Black or natural Brown, IMMEDIATELY; it contains no lime or sulphur, but is composed of the active principles of Nature, and does not contain a particle of lead or any other injurious ingredient. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York. oc5-1y-WW-T

MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. au10:w58-d&S

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE, 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER,
298 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement,

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of

White Wheat Flour,

In store and for sale by

Watt, Lang & Co.

and

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.

No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of County Produce. jy7:y40

A. SARRICKS & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seed, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 600 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. au26:y1

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

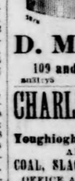
JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE

GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of



Miller's Screw Can,

Patented March, 1866.

The best and cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax. This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for samples. All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,

109 and 111 Sandusky St., Allegheny.

au11:y5

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to the Box through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Russell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faler & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

JUDSON'S PATENT

Engine Governors & Registers,

PATENT GAUGE COCKS,

A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.

M. B. COCHRAN,

Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,

143 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Woodworth Planers a Specialty. se16

DREKA,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

Fine Stationery, Wedding, Visiting, Party and Business Card Engraving, Monograms, Arms' Illuminating, &c

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1032 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Mosquito Bars, Curtain Goods and Bedding,

No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

sel1

Florida or North Carolina CEDAR.

It sells in Liverpool market for 4 cents per superficial foot more than the Red Cedar. Call and examine it at the Yard and Office, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street. Office hours from 9½ to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. For further information enquire of W. H. EVERING & SON, No. 23 Fourth avenue. au31:y46

STAINED GLASS.

MARSHALL & STEEL,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enamelled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.

No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,

64 Fourth Avenue.

Incorporated by Act of 1870.

PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK.....$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872.....$401,000.

Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.

Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum.
Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.

JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.

D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor. fe7

BANK OF INDUSTRY.

The "Bank of Industry" is now open for business at No. 49 WYLIE AVENUE. Stockholders individually liable.

JOSEPH HASTINGS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

H. Darlington,	Thomas Lockhart,
James McCain,	John Kelly,
Peter O'Neil,	Thomas McMichael,
William F. Cleary,	Thomas Berry,
Joseph Ross,	Matthew Mawhinney,
C. F. Ess,	Thomas S. O'Neil.
mh8-nd	

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No 42 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS.

George R. Riddle,	D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall,	R. H. Knox,
Wm. Bunyone, Wm. Park,	James Graham.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier. my18

PITTSBURGH Savings Bank,

No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS:

John Heath,	Simon Kaufman,

NAILED AND CLINCHED.

Yerkes' Statement in Full.

COPPERHEAD CALUMNIES REFUTED.

Hartranft Completely Vindicated.

PAINES' FORGED AFFIDAVITS, FALSEHOODS AND SLANDERS.

On Saturday we published a dispatch from Philadelphia, announcing the fact that Governor Geary had issued a pardon to C. T. Yerkes, Esq., and that the very first act of Mr. Yerkes was to prepare, of his own accord and without any solicitation, but as an act of justice, a statement concerning the alleged affidavits and the slanders which implicated General Hartranft, our candidate for Governor, in unlawful transactions with him. To-day we print the statement in full, and ask our readers to give it their careful attention:

MR. YERKES' STATEMENT.

In coming before the people with the explanation, which relates to the charges against Gen. J. F. Hartranft, late Auditor-General, and now a candidate for Governor of this State, and R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, of having used the money of the Commonwealth in the stock speculations, and for their private needs and benefit, so is my desire to make some plain statements which the public demand, and which I believe it not only their right to have, but my duty to them and myself to give.

I wish to say here, lest some wrong construction be placed upon my motives for so doing, that this action on my part is without consultation with or promise from any one, without any inducements held out to me, and without fear or favor. It is free from all malice or feelings of resentment. I leave those who have wronged me to their own reflections. It is simply for the reasons set forth above, and to do justice to those who have been unrighteously vilified. I do not intend to enter into any personalities at the present time, other than what will be necessary for a clear understanding of the matter.

While a victim has been made of me, dupes have been made of others by a few designing men, who used everything and everybody within their reach for the purpose of circulating and publishing assertions and statements which were false in the extreme, with the object of breaking down the character of General Hartranft, in the hopes of thereby preventing his election, which they felt assured would be a silence forever to, and a settlement of their nefarious transactions. This was to be brought about principally by

DR. PAINE,

who, as my financial affairs were under the control of Mr. Joseph Mason, Register in Bankruptcy, obtained from that gentleman an order to examine my books and papers, representing himself to be counsel for Mr. M. W. Taggart of Lancaster county. It was under this disguise that he visited my office and surreptitiously obtained letters and memorandums of accounts—from which the Yankee telegraphic lies were manufactured—with the view of compelling General Hartranft and Mr. Mackey to settle the Evans claims, in which he (Paine) was so deeply interested.

As the following statement I shall not only give my own testimony of the facts in the case, but that of others, which will be undeniable:

The public have for a long time demanded to know the truth as to the authenticity of a certain affidavit alluding to General Hartranft's alleged malfeasance in office, and which bears what purports to be the signature of Jesse Paine, which, both photograph and lithograph, have been widely circulated for political purposes. In regard to this I state that THE SIGNATURE AFFIXED THERETO IS NOT GENUINE, nor is there any such affidavit; and, if sworn to at all (which fact I have no good reason to doubt, as it asserted it was sworn to in my name), it was not sworn to by me.

In confirmation of this I subjoin the following certificates of officers of banks, where my signature is lodged, and other persons who are well acquainted with it:

We, the undersigned, familiar for a number of years with the signature of Jesse Burnet Yerkes, Jr., have duly examined the photographic copy of an affidavit purporting to have been made by him, before Alderman Dougherty, under date of December 23, 1871, with reference to use of State funds by General Hartranft and speculative purposes, and have no hesitation in saying from our knowledge of Mr. Yerkes' signature, and on comparing it with these, in our possession, that said signature to the affidavit is not his, and was never written by him.

SAMUEL W. BELL,
Of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
WILLIAM J. DOWD,
Of the First National Bank.
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Of Jay Cooke & Co., 114 S. Third street.
ALEX. ERVIN,
President of the Seventh National Bank.

I am well acquainted with the signature of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., having had charge of the exchange department in the banking house of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., for several years.

I have seen a lithograph copy of an affidavit casting a stigma on General Hartranft, the same that is being circulated for political purposes, and have not the least hesitation in saying that it is not the signature of Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr.

JOHN S. RUSHTON,
Of Jno. S. Rushton & Co., Bankers and Brokers, No. 20 North Third street.

The accusations that General Hartranft or Mr. Mackey speculated with State funds, or that the accounts of money of the Commonwealth received from the State Treasurer were kept in any cabalistic, or any other than a proper manner, I pronounce entirely untrue, and a pure fabrication. *Gen. Hartranft's account with me was of a perfect private character* and had no connection with or relation to the account of the Commonwealth whatever, any more than though the State account had not been kept with me. Mr. Mackey never gave me an order to buy *any* stock for his or any other account. My books are in the hands of my assignees, and have been since a short time after my failure, I annex the following correspondence, which speaks for itself:

Mr. John Sparhawk, assignee, &c.—DEAR SIR: As there are so many reports regarding the manner in which the State Treasurer's account of money belonging to the Commonwealth, also that of Gen. J. F. Hartranft, was kept at my office, and also (of some of the) money deposited by the State Treasurer, I have deemed it proper, as you have my books in your possession, to ask you a few questions relating thereto; not that I have any doubt of your facts or that I merely wish to get from you, who are a perfectly disinterested party, a corroboration of what I have already said while conversing on that subject.

First—Under what title was the account kept which contained money received from the State Treasurer, and what has been the custom for years?

Second—Was it ever kept in any mysterious or unbalisle manner during Mr. Mackey's term of office or that of any of his predecessors?

Third—Please examine the journal and say how all receipts of money from this source were credited, and how all drafts drawn against were charged.

Fourth—Under what title was General Hartranft's account kept?

Fifth—Was it, or do you find any account kept under the title of J. F. H.?

Sixth—Is there any evidence of any mystery or anything hidden in this acount, and is it, or is it not, kept in the same manner as the rest of my accounts in my books?

Seventh—Was there any connection between this account and the account of the Commonwealth, or anything showing that it was in any way benefited by the State deposits?

Eighth—Is there any evidence to show that the money deposited by the Commonwealth was used for the benefit of either the State Treasurer or the Auditor General, or any one other than myself, in the regular course of my business?

I consider it necessary to have undoubted testimony, in addition to my own, with which to contradict the assertions when made, to the effect that I have speculated with the funds of the Commonwealth for the benefit of its officers.

Yours truly, CHAS. T. YERKES, JR.

In reply to this I received the following:

Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.—DEAR SIR: I have been very sick since last Sunday, and scarcely able to go through with a day's business without the penalty of a restless night following. Mr. Hopkins has answered all questions. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN SPARHAWK, Assignee.

Also this, from Mr. Hopkins, book-keeper for the Assignees:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1872.—*Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., Esq.*: DEAR SIR: The Assignees say that the inquiry in yours of the 18th inst., as coming from you for your own satisfaction, is entirely proper, so far as the books will furnish answers to the questions, and I am directed to answer them in detail.

It answer to the first, the title, as the books will show, is, "R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer," and in the case of former State Treasurers it has been as follows, viz.: "W. W. Irvin, State Treasurer," and "W. H. Kemble, State Treasurer."

Second—It has not been kept in any mysterious manner, but under a clear ledger heading of the parties' names as State Treasurer.

Third—The journal entries will be found as follows, when cash has been received, thus: Cash, Dr. to R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, for this amount, received to credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and thus: R. W Mackey, State Treasurer, Dr. to cash for amount of draft drawn.

Fourth—Under the name and heading of J. F. Hartranft.

Fifth—There is not now nor never has been any such account as J. F. H. in your books.

Sixth—There is no evidence of any mystery or anything hidden. The account of J. F. Hartranft has always been kept the same as any other customer's account.

Seventh—There is no connection between the J. F. Hartranft account and the account of the State Treasurer, nor is there anything in his (J. F. Hartranft's) account showing that he was ever benefited by the State Treasurer's deposits.

Eighth—There is no entry to show that either the State Treasurer or Auditor General ever derived any benefit from State deposits, or any entry to show that the State deposits were used by any one but myself, and in the regular course of your business.

Yours truly, JOHN S. HOPKINS.

It will be seen from the foregoing that a great fraud has been attempted, but I am happy to be in a measure the humble means of frustrating it. Of the originators of the bold plot I say nothing more; but leave them with the feeling that in their contemplation of the failure of their iniquitous schemes they have been "weighed, found wanting." I may not be again called before public notice, I am, &c.,

CHAS. T. YERKES, JR.

This covers the whole ground. It is a complete vindication of General Hartranft and all who have been assailed in this connection. It establishes that the scandal was originated by Paine as a screen for the notorious and flagrant Evans fraud; that the financial account of the State was kept in the usual and legitimate manner; that Mr. Mackey never gave an order to Mr. Yerkes to buy any stock whatever; that neither General Hartranft nor Mr. Mackey ever speculated with the State funds in any way; and that the signature to the affidavit charging General Hartranft with malfeasance in office is counterfeit.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1872.

INDIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The delegation of Indians now here, representing the Uncpapas, Black Feet, upper and lower Yanctonians, headed by J. C. O'Connor, agent of the Grand River agency, and Assistant Secretary Cowan, had an interview with the President to-day, at which the Grass, speaking through an interpreter, said he never had any thing against the white men. You send for me before, but I did not like to come. You send for me again, and I came. I have seen you, I have met you again, and I am glad to tell you that I am pleased. We want room at our reservation. They could get quick to their homes now and talk over this year to their people. If they would not like to go, he would not compel them. Above all things, they should be at peace with the whites. They should have their young people instructed. The white people were increasing rapidly, and in a few years it would be worse for the Indians than now. Anything they wanted now could be asked of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, who would act for him.

The Grass said the land of his reservation was bad, but he was raised in that country and wanted to stay there. They also wanted to have O'Connor, their agent, remain there.

The President assured them that no change should be made in the agent; that he did not want to force them from the land. He would do all he could to instruct them and protect them, and hoped that the young people would grow up instructed in all the arts of civilized life.

The recent newspaper reports of threatened troubles in the Creek Nation are found to be false.

REFUNDING DUTY ON IMPORTED WOOL.

The Treasury Department decided to-day that wool produced east of the Cape of Good Hope, and imported from places west thereof, will, if remaining in bonded warehouses, duty paid, until October 1st, be entitled to a refund of the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. imposed by the sixth section of the act of March 3d, 1865.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1872.

GREELEY ON PROTECTION.

Horace Greeley arrived here about four o'clock this afternoon. He made a few speeches on the route hither, and at Easton said: That I am a protectionist, all men know; but it is equally true that if the majority of Congress should pass a law not reconcilable with these opinions, I would not exercise the veto power.

After a reference to the position of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform on this question, he added: "Now is there one man so unintelligent as not to know that the present prosperity of the iron interest is due to the tariff? I had studied on all on the tariff, but on the fact that all over the world iron is in great demand, and is selling at prices nearly double those of three years ago. The world is iron hungry. The world is calling for more and still more iron to build railroads, and so on. Iron is high in all countries, because more is wanted than can be produced. It is not probable that for five or ten years hence there will be such much more iron made in the world that prices will not be above the cost of making it here and everywhere. Just take iron, just like any other product; there is less iron in the world than is needed, consequently the price has gone up, not because of the tariff, but because all countries have free trade as well, and there is no market certain to remain high for a considerable number of years." He believed that if the duty had been fixed at ten dollars per ton at the close of the war, and remained so, there should have had double our number of furnaces and been supplying ourselves with iron very much cheaper than we can now get it or could get it if the tariff were entirely off it.

He was met by a large and enthusiastic crowd at Hoboken, N. J., and on his crossing the ferry he entered a carriage with Gov. Randolph, Gen. Cochrane and Samuel Sinclair, and drove to the residence of a friend. No speeches were made, notwithstanding the demands of the multitude.

A reception was given to-night at the Lincoln Club to Horace Greeley, and a large concourse of people were present, addressing the Liberal Republican and Democratic Committees. He did not mean to be tortured into saying another word to-day, and so thanked them. He had been greatly cheered and strengthened by what he had witnessed during his twelve days' tour.

DISCOVERY OF THE PANORMA MURDERERS.

The police, in making recent arrests of a party known as the "Silver Thief Gang," have discovered among them the person who murdered Panorma, the Brooklyn music teacher, in January last. One of the party is in Michigan. Detectives are now on his trail.

ST. LOUIS.

Wild Indians on Their Way to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—Henry E. Alverd, Special Indian Commissioner, and Enoch Hogue, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived here this morning with fifty-one wild Indians from the country west of Arkansas and Texas, and five interpreters. The party consists of twelve Comanches and seven squaws, four Kiowas and two squaws, three Apaches and two squaws, six Arrapahoes, three Caddoes, three Wetchitas, two Towweares, one Wacoe, one Kechel, and one Delaware.

Captain Alverd states that he don't want this considered a peace commission. There have been no propositions of peace made to these people. They have been told what they must and what they must not do. We are now on our way to Washington, where they will have a conference with the President and the authorities. The Indians are special representatives of their tribes, and when they leave here are creating disturbance, in Kansas and south of that State, with the exception of the Cheyenes.

CINCINNATI.

Ohio River Regatta.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—The Ohio River Regatta closed to-day. All the races were a mile and a half, and return. First race; double scull, out-rigged boat, for professionals; two banks of oars; rowed by Fred Wolfe, of Cincinnati, and John Jackson, *sr.*, of Pittsburgh. Their competitors not coming to time, they made the course at their leisure, taking each a gold medal.

Second race; single scull, shells, for amateurs; prize, the champion sculls. Robert Lyons won in 29¼ minutes. K. B. Hausar came in four minutes later, followed closely by H. Haynes.

Third race; four oared scull, between the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati fours; Pittsburgh rowers—Jackson, Mentle, Scott and Feehley; Cincinnati rowers—Franklin, Steinheim, Kressman and Fred Wolfe. The last named in each crew was the stroke—Pittsburgh won in 24 minutes. The Cincinnati came in half a minute later.

TITUSVILLE.

Final Meeting of Oil Producers—Production about Stopped.

TITUSVILLE, September 29.—At a meeting of the oil producers, held at Oil City yesterday, relative to the shutting down of wells, it was unanimously agreed to suspend all pumping wells, and also further drilling for a period of thirty days. Resolutions were adopted prohibiting the use of Roberts' torpedo until after March 1st, 1873. All the districts were represented at the meeting, and the feeling was unanimous. The object is thoroughly accomplished. Three-fourths of the wells throughout the country were shut down on Saturday night, and the balance will follow. Advanced prices in the oil market will follow immediately.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Westerly to northerly winds and clear weather are probable for this region to-day.

—The damage done the jute crop by the cyclone of the 21st inst., in Serajunge, India, is estimated at 150,000 bales.

—Michael Trumbull, charged with the murder of his cell mate in the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—A Reading (Pa.) telegram says that the railroad excitement there has been greatly allayed. Everything is quiet, and they are awaiting the action of the Court.

—A man named Higgins has turned informer, and has given an account of the murder of Professor Panorma, a music teacher, in the public streets of Brooklyn, in January last.

—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million dollars in bonds each Wednesday and Saturday, and to sell one million dollars in gold each Thursday during the month of October.

—A Berlin letter says that during the reception of the late Imperial party eight persons were suffocated and trampled to death in one night. Fifteen more were mortally wounded. The mounted police charged the masses at the time with drawn sabres.

—Gen. Garibaldi, in his letter to the President of the International Peace Congress, at Lugona, Switzerland, alludes to the settlement of the Alabama Claims controversy by peaceful means, and heartily approves this substitute for the idea of solving international disputes.

—An investigation into the management of the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum shows that patients were often ill-treated by attendants, and that the physician in charge and the warden, instead of being co-laborers in the good cause, had been engaged in a series of altercations.

—At Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch says that thirty miles of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad were seized on Thursday by order of Governor Smith, and the telegraph wires were cut along the same section of the road. The seizure is alleged to have been made for the better security of the bonds endorsed bonds. Two Receivers have possession of the road and were operating it under the decree of the United States Supreme Court.

—Santanta and Big Tree, the Indian chiefs recently convicted in a Texas jail, were on Sunday taken to the Everett House, in St. Louis, where they met representatives of their tribes, now in that city, on their way to Washington. The meeting was one of the most affecting scenes in the annals of Indian history. The ordinary stoicism of the Indian's nature gave way entirely, and they hugged and kissed each other and cried like children.

ANOTHER meeting of the New York Workingmen's Political Association was held last Thursday evening, to take measures to have a representation in legislative offices. The names of the candidates are to be announced next Monday.

Mantles.

Marbleized or marble, grates and furnaces. The best place to buy is at the well-known house of James Old, No. 193 Liberty street. Call and examine. 6

HOME NEWS.

Another Lie Nailed.

A. Briegel, proprietor of a saloon on Ohio street, Allegheny, over his own signature says that to the best of his knowledge and belief General John F. Hartranft did not visit his saloon during his recent visit to the city of Allegheny, notwithstanding the publications that have been made to parties entirely unauthorized.

Gen. Swetzer Appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections.

Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court on Saturday appointed Gen. J. Bowman Swetzer Chief Supervisor of Elections. This appointment is made under the act of Congress of February 7d, 1870, and his territory comprises the Western Judicial District of the State. It is made in place of Joseph Dilworth, who declined the position.

Black-Jacked.

A German whose name is unknown, was knocked down and beaten with a black-jack at the corner of Fifth avenue and Elm street yesterday afternoon. It appears he was trying to find a saloon where he could get a drink and came in contact with a party of roughs at the place named. Two brothers named David McShafrey and Edward McshaFrey and also Elisha Hague were arrested for being implicated in the transaction and locked up for a hearing to-day. The man's head was cut on the curb-stone and he was also severely bruised.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held on Saturday evening. The Lecture Committee reported a course of fifteen free lectures for the coming season. Delegates who had been attending the recent State Convention were present and gave a report of the Convention. An amendment to the Constitution, increasing the Board of Directors to twenty-four in number was passed unanimously. A vote of thanks was tendered the choir of the First Presbyterian church, under the leadership of Mr. C. C. Mellor, which was present and aided at the meeting, and sang several beautiful anthems.

The Meeting at Kittanning.

The Republican mass meeting and torchlight demonstration to be held in Kittanning, Armstrong county, next Wednesday, promises to be a grand affair. A special train will be secured if possible, and the rousing clubs from this city will attend; the marching clubs of the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth and Fourteenth Wards and the Hartranft Club. The train on its return will arrive in the city shortly after midnight.

The people of Kittanning are actively engaged in preparing to give their visitors a warm reception. A Committee of forty ladies has been appointed, and they have made ample provisions for the entertainment of all who will attend.

Contracts Awarded.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils, at a meeting on Friday night, awarded the following contracts: For grading and paving Evans alley, to Isaac Myers; Hill street, to Vernor & Co.; Locust Court alley, to Isaac Myers; Sandusky street to McNaughter & Co.; Locust street, ditto; and Sandusky street up to the hill to McNaughter & Co. The following contracts were awarded for the construction of sewers: Ohio street from Madison avenue to Sawmill run; from T. Bullock's Monterey avenue north to Taylor avenue to Charles Faulkner; Federal street from Montgomery avenue to Benton alley to W. T. Dunn; Sandusky street to Robinson, Stoddard and Arbuckle alleys to W. T. Dunn; Taggart street from Washington three hundred and twelve feet north to James Reno; Dragert street from Factory alley to Canal sewer to W. T. Dunn; School and Rebecca streets to W. T. Dunn; Sush alley from Federal to West Diamond street to James Reno.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The Rally at East Liberty—A Grand Procession Arranged for Next Monday.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward propose to get up a grand torchlight procession next Monday evening, the night before the battle. They have made arrangements for special trains from the city, which will carry the clubs from the centre of the city out. These clubs will have a grand reception at the depot from the East End clubs, after which the procession will be formed and pass over the principal streets.

Great enthusiasm is manifested in regard to the demonstration, and it promises to be a rousing demonstration to close the canvass. A general invitation has been extended to all clubs on the North and South Sides, and throughout the county generally, and an immense display is anticipated.

INCENDIARISM.

Destructive Fire in Allegheny—Five Houses in Flames—Two of Them Destroyed —Three Badly Damaged—Loss Nine Thousand Dollars.

Last evening about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in a new two story frame house on Vermont street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, owned by W. A. Sipes. Going to the high wind that was prevailing the flames spread to four adjoining houses, and notwithstanding the exertions of the whole fire department, two of the buildings were entirely destroyed, and the others badly damaged. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as the house was unoccupied at the time and of course contained no fire. The following are the losers:

The first house, owned by W. A. Sipes, was a two story press brick house with a Mansard roof. It was entirely destroyed; loss about $8,000; insurance not known. The second house, owned by Thomas Frazier, was also destroyed; loss $2,500; partly insured. The third, owned by Joseph Welsh, was damaged to about the amount of $1,000, covered by insurance. The fourth house, owned by P. Boal, was damaged, mostly by water, to the amount of $1,500; insured. The house of B. F. Riggins was damaged to the amount of $2,000; insured.

AIR-BRAKE SUIT.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad—Bill of Equity Filed in the United States Circuit Court—Preliminary Injunction Granted.

Several days ago a bill of Equity was filed in the United States District Court, before Judge McKennan, by Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., against the Allegheny Valley Railroad for an alleged infringement of the Westinghouse patent, dated June 2nd, 1871, and numbered 115,667, for a steam car air-brake apparatus. It was claimed by the Plaintiff that the Allegheny Valley Company had introduced on the road a steam car air-brake, patented by John Y. Smith, and dated August 8th, 1871, but the bill was accompanied by several affidavits made before United States Commissioner Gamble.

Thomas W. Welsh, testified that in the early part of the summer, or late in the spring of the present year at the Round House of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and saw a train of cars standing on a side track, each car of which was furnished with a comprehensible brake cylinder, and a line of air pipe connected by which communication was had from one brake cylinder to another, and formed to the locomotive. Deponent further said that he beheld this to be an infringement of the Westinghouse patent, and that he had been for two years past Superintendent of the shops of the Westinghouse air-brake company.

George Westinghouse testified that the improvement covered by the patent, and which was infringed upon, consisted of a steam or air discharging nozzle arranged in the outflow pipe of a car-brake cylinder, discharging in the direction of the outflow, and in combination with such cylinder had been extensively used by him for two years; that the same had been successfully applied by him on a large proportion of the leading railroads of the country.

Ralph Bagley also made an affidavit to the same effect as the above.

The affidavit of Morris Sellers, Esq., was also given and corroborated those above mentioned.

The application for a preliminary injunction came up in the Circuit Court, Saturday and the was granted.

Messrs. Bakewell and Christy appeared for Westinghouse and J. S. & A. F. Morrison for defendants. A bill has also been filed by Mr. Westinghouse against George Y. Smith, but no action taken as yet upon it.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following sentences were imposed Saturday:

Peter Loringer, convicted of manslaughter, in causing the death of Jacob Duffield, was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

Annie Butler, convicted of keeping a bawdy house was sentenced to the Work House for nine months.

Geo. Whaley, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution.

George Rush, who plead *nolle contendre* to a charge of adultery, was sent to the Work House for six months.

David Davis, for malicious mischief, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs.

Townsend Lyle, who plead guilty to larceny, was sent to Claremont for three months.

Robert Dillon, tried for larceny and acquitted on the ground of insanity, was committed to Dixmont.

Patrick Harkins, of the Eighth ward, who plead guilty to selling liquor without license, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

Trial List For To-Day.

Commonwealth *vs.*

Catherine Smith,	August Urbain,
Michial Lafey, et. al.,	Ferdinand Hains,
Thos. C. Murry,	Wm. Daugerfield,
Nicholas Felix,	Jacob Krampf,
John Lamb,	David Kerr, et. al.,
Henry Jacobs,	Mannis Brower,
Clara O'Brien,	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

In this Court preliminary injunctions were granted in the cases of E. A. L. Roberts *vs.* Montrose Gotham, Henry K. Fabar, A. & A. Harrington, Thomas Griffiths and John Dougherty. These parties are charged with infringing upon Roberts' patent torpedo.

Injunctions were also issued in the cases of Reuben Falls Co-operative Foundry *vs.* A. F. Wolf, restraining him from infringing upon designs for cooking stoves, patents for which are owned by the company plaintiffs.

In this court, W. D. Moore, Esq., on behalf of the Democracy of Dauphin county, asked for the appointment of Supervisors for the nine wards of Harrisburg. Mr. Lamble submitted the names suggested by the Republicans of Harrisburg. The Court made the appointments as desired.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

Mr. Guthrie made an application for the appointment of two overseers in the two city legislative districts for the coming state election. The names suggested by the Democrats were filed, and a notice ordered to be served upon the Republicans to make out their list.

The Beaver (round) Cooking Stove is to be had only at Reno's Terra cotta House, 41 Federal street, Allegheny. 6

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

Appointments Made by the United States Circuit Court Saturday.

Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court Saturday morning appointed election supervisors for Allegheny county, two from each ward and borough, both parties being represented.

The following is a list of the appointees:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—Wm. B. Hunter (Rep.); Michael F. Cassiday (Dem.)

Second Ward—Dr. Addison Arthurs, (Rep.); C. C. Taylor, (Dem.)

Third Ward—David Simms, (Rep.); H. S. Floyd, (Dem.)

Fourth Ward—Wm. A. Herron, (Rep.); Joseph O'Brien, (Dem.)

Fifth Ward—Wm. M. Decamp, (Rep.); J. H. Callahan, (Dem.)

Sixth Ward—Joseph Caskey, (Rep.); U. Stewart, (Dem.)

Seventh Ward—James Onslow, (Rep.); Henry H. Smith, (Dem.)

Eighth Ward—Wm. H. Glenn, (Rep.) John Coyle, (Dem.)

Ninth Ward—James Taylor, (Rep.); Peter Dem.) (Dem.)

Tenth Ward—David Beck, (Rep.); John Grant, (Dem.)

Eleventh Ward—Joseph W Lewis, (Rep.); Alex Barbin, (Dem.)

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct, J. B. Nobbs, (Rep.); Thomas C. Rafferty, (Dem.) Second Precinct, Wm. Johnson, (Rep.); J. A. Carline, (Dem.)

Thirteenth Ward—First Precinct, C. P. Duff, (Rep.); Robert G. Atkinson, (Dem.) Second Precinct, Thomas H. Dickson (Rep.); Simpson Musgrave, (Dem.)

Fourteenth Ward—C. L. Magee, (Rep.); Peter Connolly, (Dem.)

Fifteenth Ward—John H. Kerr, (Rep.) Philip Weisenberger, (Dem.)

Sixteenth Ward—First precinct, Dr. Wm. M. Kern, (Rep.) John I. Torley, (Dem.) Second precinct, A. B. Boal (Rep.) James S. Devlin, (Dem.)

Seventeenth Ward—Joseph Mitchell, (Rep.) Daniel C. McGuinkle, (Dem.)

Eighteenth Ward—C. W. Lewis, (Rep.) N. F. Sawyer, (Dem.)

Nineteenth Ward—John Beecher, (Rep.) Robert I. Walton, (Dem.)

Twentieth Ward—W. H. Denniston, (Rep.); James F. Ritchart, (Dem.)

Twenty first Ward—First precinct, W. P. Miller, (Rep.); Wm. F. Stewart, (Dem.) Second precinct, Henry Shade, (Rep.); Hugh Gallagher, (Dem.)

Twenty-second Ward—H. A. Collier, (Rep.); W. C. Kerr, (Dem.)

Twenty-third Ward—George T. Oliver, (Rep.); Dr. Gadwalader Evans, (Dem.)

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First Ward—J. E. Schoyer (Rep.); T. Brent Swearingen (Dem.)

Second Ward—Wm. P. Price (Rep.); James J. Ellis (Dem.)

Third Ward—First Precinct—John Holmes (Rep.); Charles P. Whiston (Dem.); Second precinct, John H. Mayer (Rep.); James Stewart (Dem.)

Fourth Ward—First Precinct—James Brown (Rep.) P. H Winston (Dem.); second precinct Leonard Watters, Jr. (Rep.); John Fitzel (Dem.)

Fifth Ward—Christ Hoch (Rep.); George W. Mollaral (Dem.)

Sixth Ward—W. B. Ross, (Rep.); George W. McCracken (Dem.)

Seventh Ward—Robert Henderson, (Rep.); John Lonkie, (Dem.)

Eighth Ward—H. T. Eggert, (Rep.); Jesse Lutton, (Dem.)

Ninth Ward—O. J. Herrington, (Rep.); Wm. Tosh, *jr.*, (Dem.)

BOROUGHS.

Elizabeth—Robert B. Abraham, (Rep.); John Patterson, (Dem.)

West Pittsburgh—Wm Ream, *Sr.*, (Rep.); Patrick Foley, (Dem.)

Monongahela—Nathan Browkaw, (Rep.); Patrick Loughran, (Dem.)

Braddock—James Petty, Sr., (Rep.); Alexander Law, (Dem.)

Sewickley—R. C. Cuvisy, (Rep.); Daniel Reisinger, (Dem.)

Birmingham, First Precinct—James McDonald, Sr., (Rep.); Second precinct—Robert Scott, (Rep.); Levi Strickel, (Dem.)

East Birmingham—First Precinct, Harvey Chess (Rep.), Edward Hogan (Dem.); Second Precinct, Robert B. Brown (Rep.) Harrison Eagle, (Dem.)

Mt. Washington—H. B. Smithson (Rep.), Wm. Eagle (Dem.)

Sharpsburg—W. A. Lewis, (Rep.); Wm. Smith, (Dem.)

McKeesport—P. D. Marsh, (Rep.); James F. Ryan, (Dem.)

South Pittsburgh—W. H. Barker, (Rep.); John Riley, (Dem.)

West Elizabeth—W. Vance, (Rep.); Thomas White (Dem.)

Ormsby—R. C. Dalzell, (Rep.); Edward McTigman, (Dem.)

Tarentum—James Dickey, (Rep.); James Bowland, (Dem.)

Millvale—W. L. Johnston, (Rep.); James C. Jackson, (Dem.)

Temperanceville—Adam Weaver, (Rep.); J. C. Swearer, (Dem.)

Bellevue—Col. John Snodgrass, (Rep.); Thomas Williams, (Dem.)

Union—Parke McKee, (Rep.); James Rogers, (Dem.)

Etna—John A. McQuaide, (Rep.); Ed. Brecheisen, (Dem.)

Aleppo—David Scarem, (Rep.); Joseph Allen, (Dem.)

Verona—Isaac Morley, (Rep.); no Democrat appointed.

St. Clair—August Amnon, (Rep.); James Galvin, (Dem.)

WARM AIR FURNACE.

A Few Words About B. S. Koll & Co.'s Invention and Recent Improvements.

The recent improvements made on the celebrated Koll's patent warm air furnace render it one of the most perfect in the country and places it in advance of any manufactured outside of our city. Its original construction was such as to commend it to the public as high terms, and it became highly popular. Each year since its invention, it has been greatly improved by the introduction of several very valuable philosophical patents, the most prominent of which we might state is Mr. James Weldon's steam injector attachment. This latter scientific appendage is based on the principle that warm air to be healthy must not be deprived of moisture, as in the absence of it the atmosphere will extract it on its own account, thus drying up the furniture, shrinking and shriveling the wood work, and by depriving the human body of its fluids rendering the apartments unhealthy and dangerous to life. This very valuable scientific invention has been thoroughly tested, and afforded most excellent testimony as to its efficacy, both in creating a pleasant, healthy atmosphere and adding to the cleanliness of the premises. It is, indeed, a desideratum which every one should attend to, and we would say to those who contemplate building, that a visit to the warehouse of B. S. Koll & Co., No. 59 Federal street, Allegheny, will prove both interesting and profitable.

Houses, Lands and Money.

We know of no more favorable opportunity for making and saving money, acquiring lots and building houses than is now afforded by the American Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh, just commencing business. The money you have paid for rents for the last six years would have paid for a good home; but it is all gone, and you have nothing to show for any more money in rents. Do not wait till you have $10,000, $5,000, or even $2,000 to buy a home of your own. Take a loan on stock and pay your monthly dues to build your house immediately, and then every rent you are now paying will cancel part of the purchase price, and in a few years the premises will be your own. This new Association has selected a Board of Managers from the most reliable, sagacious and experienced business men in these parts of the cities, affords rare advantages and is under the most favorable auspices.

Notwithstanding the great demand for apple pie parets, S. Dunn & Son, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny, still have a few on hand, and can supply any demand made on them for the article. Call soon, however, and get your choice.

Fancy and Plain Chimney tops of the most beautiful designs at Reno's, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

A DISABLING DISEASE.

No disease which does not confine a man to his bed so completely unfits him for business as Dyspepsia. When the stomach is foul, the brain is always muddy and confused, and as the cares and anxieties of life are their heating power. It is automatic, supplying itself from the pressure pipes or tank, with water in such quantity as the increased or diminished heat of the furnace generates it into steam, thus always supplying the proper quantity. We have seen testimonials, from those who have it in use and who could not be induced to use a furnace without an injector.

The merits claimed for the Metropolis Furnace are uniform heat and the production of healthy atmosphere, perfect cleanliness, durability, power and economy, wasting no fuel whatever; adaptability, being readily adapted to all kinds of public and private buildings, stores and residences, and from its construction it saves labor and attention, only requiring one feeding and one raking in twenty-four hours to have it faithfully perform its work. These furnaces have been tried all through the State and country, and the manufacturers are flooded with orders for them and certificates of praise of them from all quarters. They are sold at very reasonable prices. Those who are about supplying themselves with heating apparatus for the coming winter will consult their own interests by favoring Messrs. B. S. Koll & Co., No. 147 Wood street, in the Weldon & Kelly building, with a visit of inspection. The firm also manufacture the famous "Enterprise" family cooking ranges, steam tables, carving tables, water heaters, &c., to which they invite the attention of the public.

Mantels.

Marble, Slate and Marbleized Marble Mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale lower than can be bought elsewhere. No city in the country has so large a variety on hand and none sells lower. I will duplicate any bills at New York prices, carriage added. I have all advantages in their manufacture, viz., steam power to saw, rub and polish, and the only place in Western Pennsylvania where steam power is used to do all the above work. I am now putting together my new machinery for cutting out mantlings on fronts of Mantels—an entirely new machine. Such work has never been done before in any country by machinery. This will enable me to do work still cheaper, faster and better. Marble is and has been used for Mantels from time immemorial. The world has never been able to get a substitute equal to it yet. Slate, iron, wood and stone have all been tried, but are now only used by Common Mantels. Persons in want of good Mantels, Grates, Fronts and Fenders can get the best and cheapest at the old and reliable works, 319 and 321 Liberty street.

MAY. W. W. WALLACE.

Diamond Savings Bank, Corner of Ohio and East Diamond Streets, Allegheny City.

To persons desirous of availing themselves of a trustworthy banking house, to Mechanics and Laborers who may wish to find a safe depository for their weekly or monthly savings, to Merchants, to Executors and Administrators of Estates, in fact to all and every one having trust funds or funds of their own from which they are desirous of receiving an income and the sure payment of the principal when called for, no better or safer mode of investment is offered than by depositing in this institution.

Liberal interest is paid on time deposits, collections attended to in all parts of the country, and all business entrusted to them will be carefully transacted.

The Headquarters

For fall and winter clothing for men and boys is at H. Sutmeyer Bro. & Co.'s, corner Federal and South Diamond streets, Allegheny. They have just received a new and choice stock for the season, and are prepared to do better than ever as regards quality and prices. Gentlemen's business suits can be had for from $10 to $15; fine dress suits from $20 to $40; a good business coat for $5 to $12, and other goods in proportion. Before making your fall purchases drop into Sutmeyer's.

Fyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.

pdwtf P. O. box 510, Rome, New York.

BREVITIES.

....Councils to-day.

....The South Side *Courier* has changed its name to the *Herald*.

....Councils will hold a regular weekly meeting this afternoon at two o'clock.

....The guns of the Battery find a large number of blank cartridges on Saturday night.

....Coulter challenges Biglin to row a race for $1,000 a